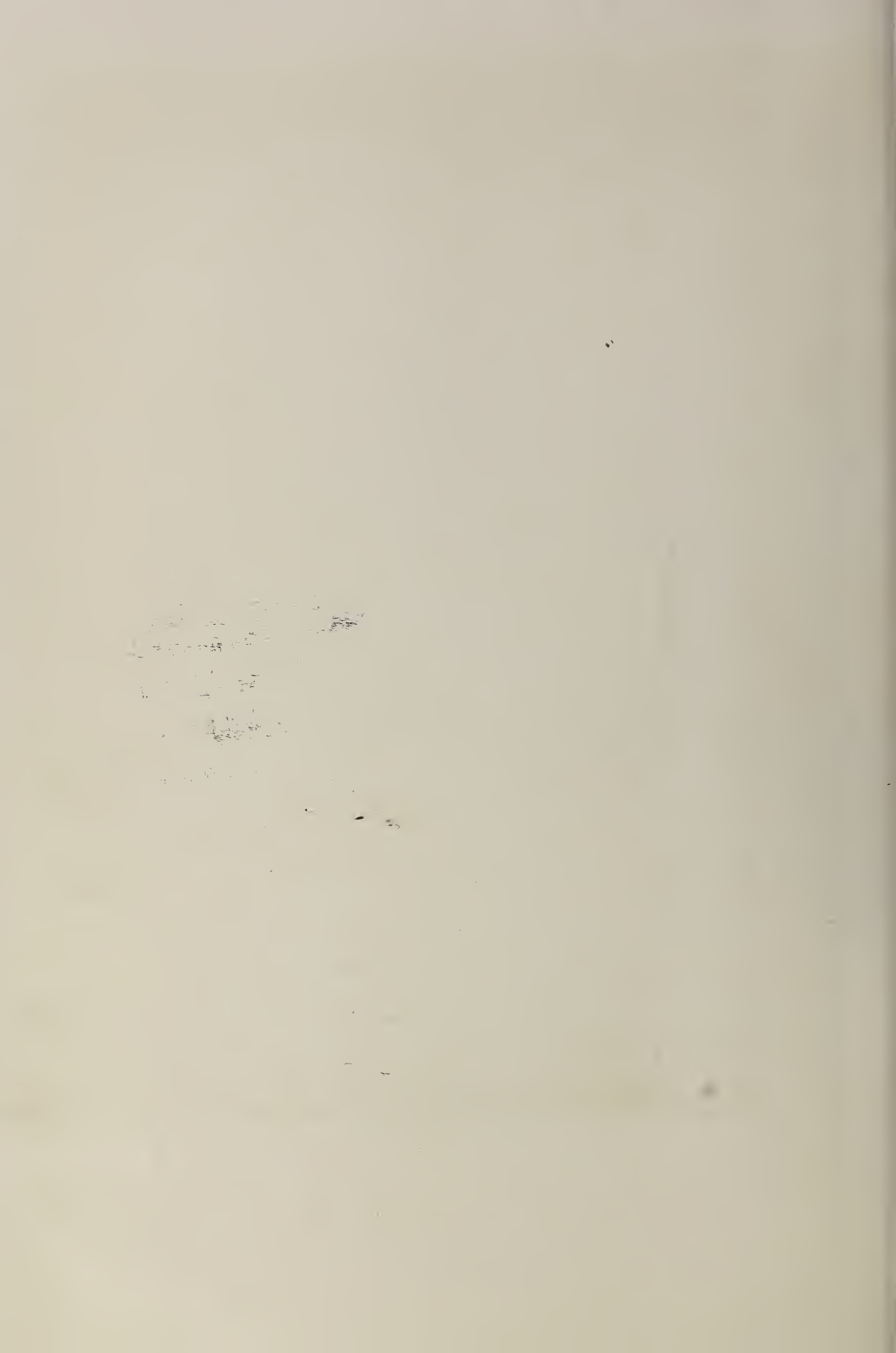


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# CARIBBEAN AREA 1963 Annual Report



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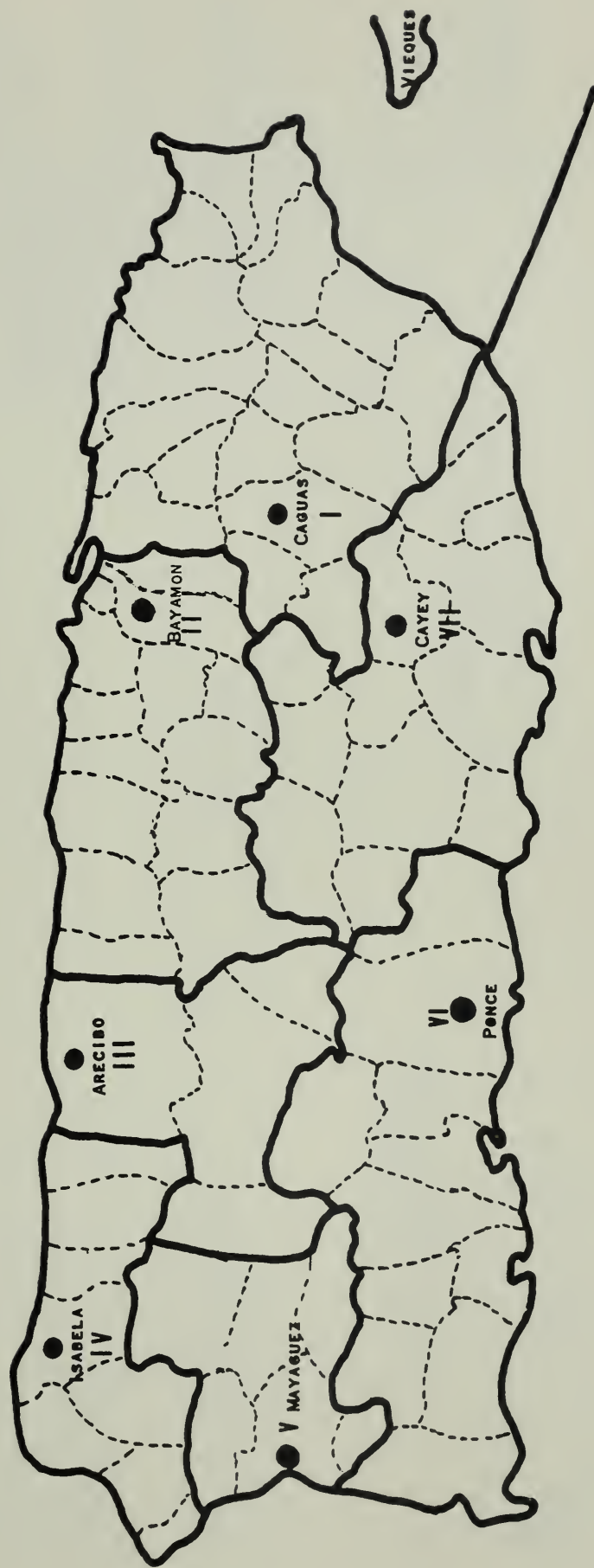
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

San Juan, Puerto Rico

June 1964



# ASCS DISTRICT OFFICES







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    OD[OFFICE OF THE AREA DIRECTOR  
CARLOS G. TROCHE, DIRECTOR]
    PDB[P.R.-V. I. STATE DEFENSE BOARD  
CARLOS G. TROCHE, ASCS - CHAIRMAN  
FRANK H. WADSWORTH, FS - DEPUTY CHMN.  
ANTONIO PÉREZ-GARCÍA, CES - ASST. DIRECTOR  
H.M. CHAMBERS, SCS - DIRECTOR  
C. MATTA DUENO, FHA - DIRECTOR  
VIRGILIO RABAINNE, AMS - ADMIN. OFFICER  
FORREST E. HENDERSON, ARS - OFF. IN CHARGE  
R. M. BOND, ARS - (V.I.) - OFF. IN CHARGE]
    ACPD[ACP, PAP AND DISTRICT OFFICES DIVISION  
DAVID GOMEZ-MONTOYA, CHIEF]
    SD[SUGAR DIVISION  
GUILLERMO E. PEREZ, CHIEF]
    AFD[ADMINISTRATIVE AND FISCAL DIVISION  
PEDRO A. CLAVEROL, CHIEF]
    PPS[Personnel and General Services Section]
    FS[Fiscal Section]
    PPSH[Proportionate Shares and Payments Section]
    CPS[Cane Price Section]
    ACPA[ACP Payment and Cotton Acreage Allotment Section]
    D1[Dist. 1 - Caguas]
    D2[Dist. 2 - Bayamón]
    D3[Dist. 3 - Arecibo]
    D4[Dist. 4 - Isabela]
    D5[Dist. 5 - Mayaguez]
    D6[Dist. 6 - Ponce]
    D7[Dist. 7 - Cayey]

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    OD --- ACPD
    OD --- SD
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    ACPD --- ACPA
    ACPA --- D1
    ACPA --- D2
    ACPA --- D3
    ACPA --- D4
    SD --- PPSH
    SD --- CPS
    AFD --- PPS
    AFD --- FS
  
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CARLOS G. TROCHE, DIRECTOR

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**Personnel and General Services Section**

**Fiscal Section**

**Proportionate Shares and Payments Section**

**Cane Price Section**

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**Dist. 1 - Caguas**

**Dist. 2 - Bayamón**

**Dist. 3 - Arecibo**

**Dist. 4 - Isabela**

**Dist. 5 - Mayaguez**

**Dist. 6 - Ponce**

**Dist. 7 - Cayey**



## FOREWORD

Program activities of the Caribbean Area Office for 1963 are briefly summarized in this report with the exception of data on sugarcane settlements under the 1963 program.

The ASC Caribbean Area Committee for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, held meetings during the year to act upon (a) cases dealing with land removed from sugarcane production as a result of expropriations by Federal and Commonwealth Governments agencies; (b) deferment cases submitted by the local office of the Selective Service; and (c) matters coming under its purview in connection with the 1963 Extra Long Staple Cotton Acreage Allotment Program.

In addition, the Committee made determinations in cases of disputed or borderline compliance arising under the Sugar and Agricultural Conservation Programs.

These activities (except the Tobacco Price Support Program), were carried out by Federal personnel of the Caribbean Area Office and the seven district offices. The Tobacco Price Support Program data are included for ready reference in case of need.

A short report is included summarizing the activities of this office in connection with the United States Department of Agriculture responsibilities in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands under the National Defense Program.

We acknowledge the cooperation of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Puerto Rico, for designing and preparing the cover of this report showing photos of mechanical harvesting, loading and washing of sugarcane before the milling process.

A.S.C.S. CARIBBEAN AREA OFFICE



Carlos G. Troche  
Director





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## 1962-63 SUGAR PROGRAM FOR PUERTO RICO

### A BIT OF HISTORY

The year 1963, which this report covers, marks the 30th anniversary of the enactment of Federal legislation to regulate the sugar industry. Through the passage of the Jones-Costigan Act in May 1934, followed by the Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, as amended, a system was established which brought about a marked degree of stability to a commodity normally characterized by an erratic market behaviour. Under such a system, an equitable sharing of the industry's returns and an adequate supply of sugar to consumers at reasonable prices have been attained.

One of the tools used to stabilize sugar prices is the system of grower payments, called under the present Act "conditional payments." These payments are meant to provide an adequate and dependable source of additional income to growers, and to require from them in return, (a) to adjust their production to the quota requirements of the Act; (b) if they are also processors of sugar, to pay for purchased cane at prices deemed fair and reasonable; (c) to pay field laborers at the minimum rates established for each type of work; and (d) to abstain from employing children under 14 years of age, or for more than eight hours a day if the children employed are between the ages of 14 and 16. In addition, payments are available to growers for crop deficiency and/or abandonment resulting from natural causes, such as drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease, and insects.

During the crop years 1934-35 and 1935-36, Puerto Rican sugarcane growers received payments amounting in the aggregate to \$14,433,072. These were payments made for the curtailment of production to the levels required by the Act. During the crop year 1936-37 no payments were made to growers as a result of the repeal of the processing tax and payment provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act, but in 1937 legislation was again enacted which continued the basic objectives of earlier legislation.

Throughout the period 1938-1963, sugarcane growers in Puerto Rico have received, pursuant to the conditional payment provisions of the Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, total payments amounting to about 368.1 million dollars. Of these, 7.7 million dollars were paid for crop deficiency and abandonment resulting from the natural causes specified in the Sugar Act. These total payments constitute an income of \$1.50 per ton of cane ground, which represents, averagewise, about 18 per cent of the total growers' returns from the harvesting of sugarcane.

In other areas of consideration directly related to the Puerto Rican sugar industry, the over-all picture is, indeed, remarkable:

(1) Growers' share in the industry's income has substantially increased, i.e., from \$5.24 per ton of cane ground for sugar in 1938 to estimated returns of \$9.27 for 1962. Among the facts which account for this increase the following are worth mentioning:

(a) Duty-paid prices for raw sugar in the New York market--exception taken of the World War II period, when prices were stabilized by price controls and consumer subsidies--rose from a low of \$2.94 per hundredweight during 1938 to a



high of \$8.19 per hundredweight during 1963. Both the proceeds obtained by processors from their sales, as well as settlements received by growers for their sugarcane deliveries, are dependent on market trends.

(b) Sales of molasses were made at prices higher than the average quoted at the beginning of the period. During only five years was the price lower than the average of 4.20 cents per gallon registered in 1938. During nine years such net price ranged from 5 to 10 cents per gallon while during the rest of the period--11 years--the price was higher than 10 cents and even rose to 20.4 cents in 1951 and 20.3 cents in 1963.

(c) The provisions of the Secretarial price determination which allowed processors to retain for themselves 5 cents per gallon of the net proceeds of the sales of molasses was eliminated in 1961. This was done for the purpose of giving growers participation in the savings in costs and increased revenue accruing to processors as a result of the conversion of shipping sugar in bags to shipping sugar in bulk, and the adoption of Contract No. 7 for purposes of sugar pricing.

(d) Reduction in marketing costs resulting from increased efficiency in mills operations.

(e) Substantial aid given to growers by the Commonwealth Government and Federal agricultural agencies; developments of new varieties; technological changes in cultivation techniques; application of fertilizers, weedicides, and pesticides; improved practices of farm management, etc.

(2) The standard of living of sugarcane workers has greatly improved since 1934. Average hourly earnings have gradually increased during the period, reaching a high of 60 cents, a trend which follows the fair and reasonable wages provisions of the Sugar Act. Credit for this accomplishment should also be given to local legislation and a well-established system of collective bargaining.

In spite of the above accomplishments, at present the Puerto Rican sugar industry is plagued with a multiplicity of problems which are undermining its very existence. During the last ten years the production of sugarcane has been discontinued in a substantial number of farms, and large areas throughout the Island, formerly dedicated to the growing of sugarcane, are now sites of residential and industrial developments, while others have been shifted to beef and dairy cattle businesses.

The sizable drop in crops outturns during recent years is attributed, among other causes, to: (1) the deterioration of the sugar yields; (2) reduction of the labor supply and the downward trend in labor productivity; (3) the delivery of trashy cane by growers; (4) the slow progress attained in the process of mechanization, etc.

## GENERAL

This report purports to give the outturn of the 1962-63 sugarcane crop season and of the corresponding sugar program for Puerto Rico, the responsibility of which is entrusted to the Caribbean Area Office, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Details of the varied phases of the grinding season and their relationship with the marketing and pricing of raw sugar and Government payments instituted under the Federal Sugar Act, are summarized in the following statistical tables which are appended to this report:



1. Table 1 shows, for each one of the 27 mills operating during the 1962-63 grinding season, information on tonnage of sugarcane obtained from 1962-63 harvestings, and production of 96° and raw value sugar. In addition, this table shows the raw value conversion factors used in determining the quantities of sugar on which Sugar Act payments to growers were based with respect to each mill.

2. Table 2 gives comparative data with respect to cane and 96° sugar production and sugar yield of the 1961-62 and 1962-63 crops, grouped by mills and geographical areas.

3. Table 3 furnishes information on the number of farms participating in the 1962-63 sugar program for Puerto Rico, acreage of sugarcane harvested, net sugarcane ground, raw value sugar recovered, and authorized Sugar Act payments. This information is broken down in 22 brackets of harvested acreage covering small, medium-sized, and large farms, ranging from less than 5 to more than 15,000 acres.

4. Table 4 gives, for the last 20 years, comparative data on number of sugarcane farms which have participated in the sugar programs, acreage of sugarcane harvested, tonnage of cane ground, raw value sugar produced, per-acre production of sugarcane and raw value sugar, and average sugar yield per-ton of sugarcane.

5. Tables 5(a) and 5(b) show pricing basis for sugarcane settlements, 1961-62 and 1962-63 crops as follows: (a) monthly duty-paid prices for the twelve-month period January through December 1962, the average of which, diminished by allowable selling and delivery expenses incurred by each mill in the marketing of sugar of the 1961-62 crop (Table 6), determines the f.o.b. mill price used in final settlement of cane deliveries of that crop; and (b) monthly duty-paid prices for the twelve-month period January through December 1963, the average of which will be used by processors as the basis for final settlements of cane deliveries of the 1962-63 crop, after allowable selling and delivery expenses incurred in the marketing of that crop have been determined by ASCS Caribbean Area Office for each mill.

6. Table 6 furnishes information for those processors who, as producers, received Sugar Act payments and who, as processors, made sugarcane settlements with their growers in cash, on the quantity of 96° sugar shipped during 1962 to continental United States, and the per hundredweight selling and delivery expense allowed in determining the f.o.b. mill pricing basis for such cash settlements.

7. Table 7 constitutes a tabulation of the final data on molasses net income during 1963, as determined from audited molasses payment compliance reports submitted by producer-processors.

8. Table 8 gives information on production, marketings, and year-end inventories of raw sugar of Puerto Rican mills during 1963. Data pertaining to raw mills which were also processors of turbinado and refined sugar are also included in this table (Centrals Aguirre, San Francisco, Guánica, and the Santa Juana mill, of C. Brewer, P. R., Inc.)

9. Table 9 gives information on production, marketings, and year-end inventories of turbinado and refined sugar of Puerto Rican refineries during 1963.

10. Table 10 shows, by geographical areas, estimated grower income from the three main sources, to wit: (a) cash sugarcane settlements made by processor to

grower; (b) payments for molasses; and (c) Sugar Act conditional payments.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1962-63 GRINDING SEASON

At the beginning of 1963, the indicated supply from carryover stocks of raw sugar plus estimated sugar production during 1963, was considered well below the total quantity of sugar needed to fill Puerto Rico marketing quotas and provide a normal carryover inventory. For such reason, the curtailment of sugar production was unnecessary. As for the preceding six years, sugarcane growers ground for sugar all the sugarcane in their farms, without forfeiture of the Sugar Act payments.

Grinding operations of the 1962-63 crop began earlier than usual, apparently to facilitate priority grinding of excess cane of the previous crop. Central Juncos commenced its operations on December 5, 1962, while 19 of the remaining mills commenced on January 1963 and 7 on February. Central Juncos had the longest grinding season (213 days), while Central Machete had the shortest (108 days). Averagewise, the 1962-63 grinding season lasted 156 days.

The total gross weight of the sugarcane ground for sugar amounted to 10,168,213 short tons, reduced to a net weight of 10,122,518 tons after making the weight adjustments for trash content provided in the 1962-63 Fair Price Determination. From such quantity of sugarcane there were recovered 978,307 short tons of sugar, 96° basis, equivalent to 989,235 tons of sugar, raw value basis. The average yield for the crop was 9.665 pounds of 96° sugar per hundredweight of net cane ground, which constitutes a record low in the industry's history.

The number of sugar mills in operation during 1963 was 27, one less than the number of mills which were active during the preceding year. Central Constancia-Toa, located alongside the town of Toa Baja, in the North coast of the Island, discontinued grinding during 1963, thus increasing the number of mills which have ceased grinding since 1934 to 15, geographically distributed as follows:

North Zone .....	4
South   " .....	3
East     " .....	2
West     " .....	1
Central  " .....	4
Vieques  " .....	1
Total    .....	<u>15</u>

## GRINDING AND PROCESSING PERFORMANCE OF PUERTO RICAN MILLS

Throughout the 10-year period 1954-63 it has been noted that, except for year-to-year fluctuations, there has been a marked trend to spend less time in actual grinding. A mill-by-mill comparison shows that during 1963 the grinding time was less than in 1954 in 21 mills (in 5 mills the per cent reduction being more than 20 per cent) while in 6 mills there were registered negligible gains. On the average, actual grinding during 1963 covered a period comprising 63 per cent of the total time elapsed since the commencement and completion of grinding operations. This increase in time lost may be attributed to insufficient volume of cane supply, breakdowns, and/or interruptions in grinding as a result of labor disputes.



For the same 10-year period referred to above, the situation with respect to grinding performance, in terms of tonnage of cane ground, was the reverse of that described above with respect to actual grinding time. As compared with 1954 performance, hourly grinding during 1963 was substantially improved ranging from negligible percentages in some cases to as high as 46 per cent in one case. Seventeen mills improved their performance during the period. The highest per cent increases occurred at Centrals Cortada (46 per cent), Machete (35 per cent), Aguirre (23 per cent), Plata (22 per cent), and Roig (20 per cent). Ten mills reduced their performance, with the highest per cent drops at Centrals San Vicente (30 per cent), Plazuela (19 per cent), Juanita (15 per cent), and Cayey (14 per cent). The highest hourly grinding performance was 354.12 tons of cane at Central Guánica and the lowest 40.55 tons of cane at Central San Francisco. The average hourly grinding performance of all mills was 159.80 tons of cane.

### ISLAND'S DISTRIBUTION OF SUGARCANE -- 1962-63 CROP

A total of 318,198 acres of sugarcane for harvest during the 1962-63 grinding season were growing in 12,317 farms at the end of the year 1962. Of such total, 303,041 acres were harvested, 7,248 were destroyed or cut for seed or other purposes, thus leaving 7,909 acres of left-over cane for harvest during the 1963-64 grinding season. The quantity of acres harvested, i.e., 303,041, constitutes the lowest since 1946, when the sugar industry was beginning to recover from the effects of World War II. The distribution of this sugarcane acreage throughout the Island's agricultural regions(\*) and the 1963 yields of such acreage, in terms of tonnage of cane ground, and percentage of sugar recovered, is given below:

A G R I C U L T U R A L   R E G I O N S .						
	Island Totals and Averages	San Juan	Caguas	Arecibo	Mayaguez	Ponce
Municipalities covered	76	22	13	11	16	14
Number of sugarcane farms or parts thereof	12,804	1,261	985	3,462	5,557	1,539
Acres of sugarcane harvested	303,041	28,738	43,145	56,788	108,663	65,707
Acres of sugarcane per farm or part of farm	24	22	44	16	20	43
Tonnage of sugarcane per acre harvested	33	32	38	34	27	40
Per cent yield of sugar	9.77	8.91	9.49	8.52	10.26	10.62

Several interesting facts are disclosed by the above distribution, to wit:

1. The average sugarcane acreage per farm or part thereof in Puerto Rico during 1963 was 24, which is, with slight variations, the same average prevailing during

(\*) AGRICULTURAL REGIONS REPRESENT A DIVISION OF THE ISLAND'S FARM LAND MADE RECENTLY BY THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF DECENTRALIZING THE CONTROL OF FARM PROGRAMS AND SERVICES RENDERED TO FARMERS.

recent years, but 25 per cent less than in 1938. About 80 per cent of the Island's sugarcane farms were located in the San Juan, Arecibo, and Mayaguez agricultural regions, where the concentration of cane growth--measured by the acreage of sugarcane per farm--was below the Island's average.

2. The average tonnages of cane yielded by the farms in the Caguas and Ponce regions were the highest, i.e., 38 and 40 tons, respectively. The per cents of recovery of sucrose in the Mayaguez and Ponce regions were the only ones which surpassed the Island's average, i.e., 10.26 per cent in Mayaguez and 10.62 per cent in Ponce.

An analysis of the statistical data used in the development of the above distribution shows also the following:

1. The municipalities with an outstandingly high number of sugarcane farms (more than twice the region's arithmetical average) were: Arroyo 292 and Patillas 473, in the Ponce region; Cidra 188 and Maunabo 274, in the Caguas Region; Moca 970 and San Sebastián 929, in the Mayaguez region; Arecibo 824 and Camuy 838, in the Arecibo region; and Carolina 139, Toa Alta 116, Vega Alta 143, and Vieques 281, in the San Juan region.

2. The municipalities where farms showed the highest tonnages of sugarcane and sugar yields within each region were: Guánica (41.25 tons of cane and 11.09 per cent yield) in the Mayaguez zone; Arecibo (34.3 tons and 8.91 per cent) in the Arecibo zone; and Cataño (44.9 tons and 9.34 per cent) and Luquillo (33.05 tons and 8.93 per cent) in the San Juan zone.

3. The municipalities with the largest area per farm devoted to cane were: Guayama (391.6 acres), Juana Diaz (126.5), Ponce (125.9), Salinas (278.0), and Santa Isabel (442.5), in the Ponce region; Humacao (136.9) and San Lorenzo (93.9), in the Caguas region; Añasco (39.8) and Guánica (128.9), in the Mayaguez region; and Cataño (64.6), Fajardo (81.5), Loíza (46.5), Luquillo (52.5), and Toa Baja (185.4), in the San Juan region.

4. The highest tonnage of cane per acre was obtained in the jurisdiction of Salinas (52.1 tons), in the Ponce region, while the lowest was obtained within the limits of Naranjito (17.8 tons), in the San Juan region.

5. The highest percentage of sugar recovery was registered at Arroyo (11.63 per cent), in the Ponce region, while the lowest was obtained at Barceloneta (7.43 per cent), in the Arecibo region.

A comparison of the acreages of sugarcane harvested, by types of culture, during the last seven years of unrestricted production follows:

Type of Culture	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Ratoons	305,594	285,797	267,100	267,637	263,008	259,962	246,763
Spring plantings	13,961	27,707	35,408	36,033	35,142	26,908	29,283
Fall plantings	13,480	12,446	20,643	16,790	15,717	14,530	15,360
Standover cane from previous crop	28,458	1,758	21,445	7,502	14,271	7,244	11,635
Totals	<u>361,493</u>	<u>327,708</u>	<u>344,596</u>	<u>327,962</u>	<u>328,138</u>	<u>308,644</u>	<u>303,041</u>



For the seven years of unrestricted production detailed before, the production of net sugarcane and raw value sugar in terms of short tons per acre was as follows:

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Sugarcane	24.09	27.67	29.54	30.48	32.76	31.31	33.40
Sugar, raw value	2.74	2.85	3.15	3.11	3.38	3.27	3.26

The number of sugarcane farms, the acreage of sugarcane harvested, and the tons of cane and raw value sugar per acre during each of the last seven years of unrestricted production, for each one of the four groups into which the farming of sugarcane in Puerto Rico is divided, are compared in the following tables:

INDEPENDENT GROWERS (Farms from which 5.0 acres or less were harvested)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of sugarcane farms	111,025	10,286	9,480	8,748	8,199	7,520	6,962
Acreage harvested	24,998	23,333	21,731	20,215	19,251	17,644	16,451
Tons cane per acre	18.8	22.2	22.2	24.6	25.5	25.2	26.0
Tons raw value sugar per acre	2.16	2.26	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.68	2.54

INDEPENDENT GROWERS (Farms from which more than 5.0 acres were harvested)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of sugarcane farms	6,447	6,102	6,363	6,093	5,902	5,511	5,237
Acreage harvested	237,877	216,376	225,367	212,353	208,389	190,450	183,570
Tons cane per acre	21.0	24.7	25.8	27.8	29.3	28.4	29.5
Tons raw value sugar per acre	2.39	2.54	2.78	2.84	3.04	3.01	2.96

LAND AUTHORITY OF PUERTO RICO

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of sugarcane farms	71	71	69	65	62	63	62
Acreage harvested	29,721	25,994	28,047	26,813	26,942	25,334	26,141
Tons cane per acre	27.1	30.6	35.0	33.1	38.1	36.2	39.0
Tons raw value sugar per acre	3.08	3.13	3.54	3.34	3.73	3.42	3.32

PRODUCER-PROCESSORS

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of sugarcane farms	62	58	64	67	67	63	56
Acreage harvested	68,896	62,004	69,451	68,580	73,556	75,216	76,879
Tons cane per acre	35.5	38.9	41.7	39.6	42.5	38.5	42.3
Tons raw value sugar per acre	4.01	4.04	4.43	4.03	4.42	4.02	4.14

## NEW DEFINITION OF A FARM

During the year 1963 the Definition of a Farm in Puerto Rico was revised. The necessity for such revision was the result of a new modality introduced in the Island whereby contractors (processors who have large-scale farming operations which are substantially mechanized, or independent growers or persons who rent mechanical equipment to sugarcane producers), entered into management or service contracts with producers. This type of operation has been adopted in an effort to stop the gradual and consistent drop in the acreage devoted to sugarcane and the decline in the yields of sugarcane and sugar per acre during recent years.

Accordingly, some independent producers who are operating farms too small to warrant investment in the machinery needed for efficient operations, have executed management or service contracts. It will be recalled that under the former definition of a farm, generally, farms on which sugarcane operations had been carried out with cropping practices, work stock, equipment, labor and management substantially separate from that of any other unit similarly constituted, had been considered as separate units.

To adjust to this new situation, the definition was revised by maintaining the basic concepts of the former definition and delineating the type of managerial arrangements that would be acceptable in order to maintain substantial separability of the farms covered by such arrangements. Some of the requirements, in order for a farm under a management contract to be regarded as a separate farming unit, are the following: The contractor must not (1) assume obligations for losses sustained in the sugarcane operations of the managed farm; (2) profit from the sugarcane operations of such farm; (3) guarantee a stipulated amount to any person who controls, by ownership or otherwise, the land in which the operations are carried out; and (4) receive for his services an amount in excess of 12-1/2 per cent of the producer's share from the total income derived from the harvesting of sugarcane.

It is expected that the new definition, applicable to the 1962-63 and subsequent crops, will encourage a more efficient farming of sugarcane in Puerto Rico.

## REDUCTION IN SUGARCANE FARMING

The total number of sugarcane farms during 1963--constituted as outlined under the foregoing definition--was 12,317, or 840 farms less than during the preceding crop year. This figure brings the total reduction in the number of farms for the 10-year period 1954 through 1963 to 7,202, equivalent to about 37 per cent of the farms which were operated at the beginning of the period. The following tables show, by geographical areas and farm size groups: (a) the incidence of the reduction in the number of sugarcane farms, and (b) the corresponding decrease in the acreage of sugarcane harvested:

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF SUGARCANE FARMS, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS (10-year period 1954 through 1963)

Size Bracket of Harvested Acres	Island Totals	North	South	East	West	Central
0.1 - 5.0	5,437	2,409	781	570	721	956
5.1 - 10.0	670	482	130	55	4	(1)
10.1 - 15.0	227	175	20	25	(12)	19
15.1 - 25.0	360	286	33	27	9	5
25.1 - 50.0	175	155	13	24	(8)	(9)
50.1 - 100.0	196	103	24	13	31	25
100.1 - 500.0	141	93	(7)	31	(13)	37
O v e r 500.0	(4)	(3)	(9)	6	1	1
Totals	<u>7,202</u>	<u>3,700</u>	<u>985</u>	<u>751</u>	<u>733</u>	<u>1,033</u>



REDUCTION IN ACREAGE OF SUGARCANE HARVESTED BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS  
(10-Year period - 1954 through 1963)

Size Bracket of Harvested Acres	Island Totals	North	South	East	West	Central
0.1 - 5.0	10,653	4,941	1,756	898	1,110	1,948
5.1 - 10.0	4,493	3,371	819	389	(31)	(55)
10.1 - 15.0	2,703	2,063	223	318	(148)	247
15.1 - 25.0	6,899	5,533	620	501	179	66
25.1 - 50.0	5,873	5,344	348	783	(248)	(354)
50.1 - 100.0	14,229	7,210	2,201	1,072	2,143	1,603
100.1 - 500.0	37,650	21,840	(130)	8,746	(597)	7,791
O v e r 500.0	(18,486)	(2,119)	(12,854)	4,105	(930)	(6,688)
Totals	<u>64,014</u>	<u>48,183</u>	<u>(7,017)</u>	<u>16,812</u>	<u>1,478</u>	<u>4,558</u>

N. B. FIGURES IN PARENTHESES DENOTE INCREASES.

The overall 10-year picture disclosed by the above tables reveals that (a) with respect to the number of farms, more than one half of the reduction took place in the Northern zone, and the rest was distributed more or less evenly throughout the Island. For the same 10-year period, the acreage of sugarcane harvested was diminished mostly at the Northern and Eastern zones; the Southern zone having moved in the opposite direction with an increase in the area harvested of about 7,000 acres.

SUGAR ACT PAYMENTS -- 1962-63 CROP

Under the 1962-63 Sugar Program, payments amounting to \$13,115,293.31 were certified with respect to 12,317 sugarcane farms. This amount includes payments made to 120 sharecroppers (\*) and 103 growers who were other types of coproducers. Included in this amount, there is also a total of \$34,178.72 paid to 719 growers with farms located in the Western and Southern zones of the Island which qualified for crop deficiency arising as a result of drought.

The average conditional payment to sugarcane growers per ton of net sugarcane ground for sugar amounted to \$1.2959, which is about 11-1/2 cents less per ton of cane than the previous crop year's payment. On a per acre basis, Sugar Act payments have represented an income to producers during the last seven years of unrestricted production, as shown in the following table:

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
INDEPENDENT GROWERS (farms from which 5 acres or less were harvested)	\$39.96	\$39.86	\$39.54	\$41.27	\$41.74	\$42.81	\$41.02
INDEPENDENT GROWERS (farms from which more than 5.0 acres were harvested)	39.94	40.75	42.62	43.76	45.94	45.55	44.54
LAND AUTHORITY OF PUERTO RICO	45.66	46.40	49.48	47.21	50.91	47.80	46.26
PRODUCER-PROCESSORS	41.03	41.34	43.49	41.06	43.37	39.75	39.75
ISLAND AVERAGE	40.62	41.24	43.16	43.32	45.53	44.16	43.28

(\*) UNDER EXISTING PROGRAM REGULATIONS "SHARECROPPER" MEANS A PRODUCER WHO PERFORMS WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRODUCTION OF SUGARCANE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FARM OPERATOR, RECEIVING A SHARE OF THE CROP FOR HIS LABOR.

Out of the total Sugar Act payments certified under the 1962-63 Sugar Program, \$8,850,258, or 67.48 per cent was paid to independent growers; \$3,055,820, or 23.30 per cent was paid to producer-processors, and \$1,209,215, or 9.22 per cent, to proportional profit farms operated pursuant to the Land Law of Puerto Rico.

#### SUGARCANE PRICES -- 1961-62 CROP

No information can be given with respect to final price data for purchased sugarcane of the 1962-63 crop--which is the crop covered by this report--because the certified public accountants' statements on the selling and delivery expenses incurred by processors in the marketing of raw sugar of such crop are at this time in process of audit. Under the provisions of the 1962-63 Price Determination, the deadline for submitting such statements is June 1, 1964. Accordingly, sugarcane price information is given with respect to the preceding crop year, which is the latest for which complete data are available.

Under the Fair Price Determination for the 1961-62 crop, producer-processors were required to settle growers' deliveries of sugarcane in either of the following ways: (a) by actual delivery to the grower of a stated percentage of the sugar recovered from his cane, or (b) by paying the grower the f.o.b. mill price of such sugar, determined from the average duty-paid price of 96° sugar for the twelve-month period January 1 through December 31, 1962, less admissible selling and delivery expenses incurred in the marketing of sugar by the producer-processor, as determined by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office.

Of the 28 mills operating during the 1961-62 grinding season, two mills, i.e., Guánica and Juanita, ground only sugarcane purchased from independent growers, and the rest of the mills ground both purchased sugarcane and their own. Three mills made sugarcane settlements by actual delivery to the grower of his share of raw sugar; 10 mills made settlements in cash, and 15 mills settled both in cash and in sugar.

Cash settlements for sugarcane deliveries of the 1961-62 crop were made on the basis of an average duty-paid price of \$6.4520 per hundredweight of 96° sugar, and an allowable selling and delivery expense averaging \$0.5156, thus resulting in estimated returns to growers, from the source indicated, amounting to \$5.9364.

Comparative data is given in the following table for the eight-year period 1955 through 1962 on the average duty-paid prices for the applicable pricing periods, the high and low price quotations within each pricing period, the average selling and delivery expense allowed for each crop-year for purposes of cash settlements with growers, and the high and low of such expenses:

Crop Year	Average Duty-Paid Price for Pricing Period	Price Range		Average Selling and Delivery Expense Allowed	Selling and Delivery Expense Range	
		High	Low		High	Low
1954-55	\$5.940	\$6.08	\$5.75	\$0.6767	\$0.8028	\$0.5290
1955-56	6.143	6.50	5.90	0.6582	0.8162	0.4510
1956-57	6.231	6.60	6.02	0.6371	0.7728	0.4524
1957-58	6.273	6.50	5.93	0.6120	0.7556	0.4688
1958-59	6.237	6.57	5.75	0.5429	0.6067	0.4250
1959-60	6.297	6.70	5.85	0.5114	0.5659	0.4210
1960-61	6.293	6.55	6.01	0.5166	0.5838	0.4291
1961-62	6.452	6.62	6.32	0.5156	0.5711	0.4257



Stated in terms of the per hundredweight of sugar revenue received by sugarcane growers from processors, the picture for the eight-year period referred to before is the following:

1955 .....	\$5.2633	1959 .....	\$5.6941
1956 .....	5.4848	1960 .....	5.7856
1957 .....	5.5939	1961 .....	5.7764
1958 .....	5.6610	1962 .....	5.9364

Information, by geographical zones, on total growers' income per ton of cane obtained by way of sugarcane liquidations, is included in Table 10 appended to this report.

#### SUGARCANE PRICES -- 1962-63 CROP

Because it constitutes an unusual situation which affected the income derived by all the components of the sugar industry--processors, growers, and laborers--during 1963, some comments are offered below on the rise registered in the price of raw sugar in the New York market throughout the period January to May 1963.

An analysis of the daily quotations of raw sugar in the New York market discloses that at the beginning of 1963 the quoted price of raw sugar (Contract No.7), was \$6.62 per hundredweight, that is, equal to the highest quotation registered during the preceding year. This price began to rise steadily during the first months of the year, reaching a high of \$13.20 on May 22 and May 23, i.e., the highest quotation recorded since the year 1920. On the other hand, the world market price under Contract No. 8, which on January 1962 had dropped to a low of \$2.10 per hundredweight, rose to \$4.80 at the beginning of 1963, reaching its peak (\$12.60) on the same day of the domestic price spectacular rise. The above situation, considered far from normal, has been attributed to several factors, among others: (a) the reduction of the world carryover; (b) the marked decline in the production of sugar in Cuba--which traditionally had been the world's largest supplier--from 7,500,000 tons in 1961 to 5,400,000 tons a year later; and (c) the reduction in the sugar beets crop in Western Europe during the preceding two years, brought about by adverse climatological conditions.

#### MOLASSES PAYMENTS -- 1962-63 CROP

The production of blackstrap molasses of the 1962-63 crop amounted to 61,547,661 gallons, that is, more than five million gallons higher than the preceding crop's production. This is equivalent to an average production of 6.080 gallons per ton of net sugarcane ground, the highest production for any one mill being 7.714 (Central Plazuela) and the lowest, 5.0370 (Central Lafayette).

The data given in the following table have been obtained from certified compliance reports submitted by processors during the years indicated, which account for 85 per cent of the Island's production of molasses.

Year	Average Selling Price per Gallon of Molasses	Molasses Payments to Growers per Ton of Net Cane		
		High	Low	Average
1956	\$0.1096	\$0.3334	\$0.0830	\$0.1718
1957	0.1812	0.6329	0.2515	0.4691
1958	0.1199	0.3225	0.1663	0.2558
1959	0.1052	0.2518	0.0892	0.1815
1960	0.0662	0.1839	0.0000	0.0339
1961	0.1173	0.5037	0.3288	0.4259
1962	0.1232	0.6408	0.3623	0.4552
1963	0.2032	1.0900	0.4443	0.8036

## FAIR PRICE COMPLIANCE - 1963 CALENDAR YEAR

### GENERAL

During the last months of 1963 and the first months of 1964, representatives of the ASCS Caribbean Area Office conducted a spot-check of processors' operations and records to verify the following:

1. That final payments to growers for cane deliveries of the 1959-60 and 1960-61 crops had been made on the basis of prices not below the f.o.b. mill prices established for those crop years by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office.

The above requirement, insofar as the 1959-60 crop is concerned, was duly checked with respect to the five mills which were reported pending in our 1962 Annual Report. Compliance was established in the five cases.

Compliance with the above requirement with respect to the 1960-61 crop was established for twenty-two mills and spot-checking at one mill, i.e., Central Juncos, is still pending. No checking of compliance is required with respect to the remaining six mills. Total settlements at three mills were made in kind, two mills were not producer-processors, and one mill ground only company cane.

2. That molasses payments had been made to growers for the 1960-61 and 1961-62 crops in the amounts determined by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office.

The above requirement was checked with respect to the 1960-61 crop in connection with the two mills which were reported pending in our 1962 Annual Report, and compliance was duly established.

With the exception of two mills where the spot-checking has not been made yet, all mills have been found to be in compliance with a similar requirement for the 1961-62 crop.

3. That with respect to the 1962-63 crop, the following requirements had been adequately met: (a) the weights of sugarcane, deductions for trash and extraneous matter, charges for trash sampling costs, net weight of 96<sup>o</sup> commercially recoverable sugar from producer's cane, and producer's share of such recovery, had been correctly computed; (b) that whenever settlements of cane deliveries had been made in kind, the producer's share of raw sugar had been actually delivered or properly credited to him; (c) that allowances for the 1963 crop for hauling cane and other purposes had



been paid at not less than the rates prevailing for the preceding crop; and (d) that services performed free of charge during the 1962 grinding season were maintained for the 1963 grinding season.

The following deviations from the provisions of the 1963 Price Determination were found during the course of the ASCS representatives' spot-check:

(a) The sugar yield factors used by two mills--during one liquidation period in one case, and during two liquidation periods in the other--in computing growers' recoveries of 96° sugar had been incorrectly determined. No adjustments in growers' accounts were required from the mills involved in view of the negligibility of the differences brought about by such adjustments.

(b) At two mills the computations of sugar recoveries from cane subject to deductions for excessive trash content had not been done in strict accordance with the formula provided in Schedule A of the 1963 price determination. At our request, correct yield factors were determined, proper adjustments were made in growers' accounts, revised Crop Compliance Reports were submitted by the mills involved, and Sugar Act payments were adjusted accordingly.

#### DETERMINATION OF NET SUGARCANE

Since the year 1957, all price determinations have contained certain provisions whereby producers and processors, through officially appointed representatives, have the responsibility of examining sugarcane deliveries and estimate whether such deliveries contain trash and/or extraneous matter in excess of 5 per cent of its gross weight. Whenever such estimates disclose that the trash content of sugarcane deliveries exceeds the prescribed 5 per cent tolerance, representative samples must be taken to determine the exact percentage of trash content. The excess of the total trash content over 5 per cent must be applied to the gross weight of all the sugarcane deliveries during the same day to determine total deductions to be made in establishing the net weight of sugarcane. For purposes of determining related adjustments in the recovery of 96° sugar, the price determination provides for the use of trash correction factors which vary inversely, according to the percentage of trash content, from 100 per cent for deliveries within the prescribed tolerance, to 90.075 per cent for deliveries in excess of 11 per cent of such tolerance.

Below is given a resumé of the action taken by sugwr mills during the visits made to them in 1963 by representatives of the ASCS Caribbean Area Office for the purpose of verifying their compliance with the above provisions of the price determination:

(a) While three mills examined for trash all deliveries of cane during our visits, 22 mills examined only part of such deliveries, and two mills made no examination whatsoever.

(b) Eighteen mills took samples of such deliveries as were estimated to contain trash in excess of the 5 per cent tolerance, but no sampling was done at 7 mills.

(c) Seven mills made separate determinations of dirt and stones content in samples taken.

(d) At only three mills were producers' representatives present in the process of examining and sampling cane during our visits.

The statistical information which have been compiled by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office on the subject of excessive trashy cane disclose the following interesting facts:

(a) During 1963, 17 out of 27 mills made deductions for trash and extraneous matter to their growers.

(b) The number of sugarcane growers whose deliveries of sugarcane were affected by adjustments in the recovery of 96° sugar due to excessive trash content increased from 218 in 1957 to 1,117 in 1963.

(c) The annual average per cent of trash content in the cane subject to trash deductions during the period 1957 through 1963 ranged from a low of 8.13 per cent occurring in 1958 to a high of 14.63 per cent in 1963.

(d) The year when growers were more heavily penalized was the year 1963, when the total weight of the trash content in excess of the 5 per cent tolerance amounted to about 45,700 tons and adjustments in 96° sugar recoveries were made to the extent of approximately 6,200 tons.

Aside from the above findings, it may be added that the annual spot-checks made by representatives of the ASCS Caribbean Area Office disclose that at the majority of the mills only a small number of sugarcane deliveries are selected for examination, consisting mostly of mechanically gathered cane. Processors claim that deliveries of hand-gathered cane are practically free from excessive trash and thus require little or no surveillance.

#### WAGE AND CHILD LABOR COMPLIANCE - 1963 CALENDAR YEAR

The wage determination provides that to meet the requirements of the Sugar Act, producers must pay in full to the workers the wages required by existing legal obligations, regardless of whether such obligations resulted from collective bargaining agreements or were established under the provisions of local statute. Such legal obligations establish basic wage rates for each type of work in the cane fields, as well as escalator wage increases based on the four-weekly average price of sugar preceding each current payroll period.

During the calendar year 1963, two types of escalator increases prevailed in determining the daily earnings of workers in the cane fields, to wit: the first type, which maintained the same sharing relationship between growers and workers existing for the preceding calendar year, provided wage increases to the extent of 6-1/2 cents for each 10 cents or fraction thereof that the New York duty-paid price of raw sugar averaged more than \$5.50 per hundredweight, but not more than \$7.00; and the second type, which gave sugarcane workers participation in the high prices prevailing in the New York market during a substantial portion of the year, provided for additional wage increases amounting to 3-1/2 cents for every 10 cents or fraction thereof that the New York duty-paid price exceeded \$7.00. Throughout the year, escalator increases in the daily wage rates ranged from a high of \$2.48 to a low of \$0.715.



In 1963 the ASCS Caribbean Area Office received and verified the findings of the Commonwealth Department of Labor on one wage claim filed with them. This case, dealing with work performed during 1962, and involving a total underpayment of \$97.69 to one worker, has been settled by the grower concerned. Another claim pending from 1962 in the amount of \$27.66, was settled also in 1963.

A total of 796 farms were visited during 1963 by ASCS field personnel to verify compliance with the wage and child labor provisions of the Sugar Act. The examination of the payrolls of these farms disclosed that during 1963 ten producers had failed to pay the established minimum wages of cane field workers. On nine of these cases affecting 124 workers, underpaid wages in the amount of \$331.68 have finally been settled, and the decision on the remaining case has been withheld until a determination is made as to the total amount covered by unpaid wages.

### MARKETING OF MOLASSES DURING 1963

From compliance reports submitted by producer-processors, accounting for about 85 per cent of the Island 1963 production of molasses, it appears that the distribution of the molasses sold through the three marketing outlets in the Island, was as follows:

Marketing Outlet	Gallonage Sold	Per Cent of Total
(a) To local molasses brokers and mainland buyers, for export	38,503,882	81
(b) To local alcohol distillers	6,055,500	13
(c) To sugarcane growers, and local buyers, for cattle-feed and local industrial use	2,997,892	6
	<u>47,557,274</u>	<u>100</u>

### MARKETING OF SUGAR DURING 1963

Under the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and regulations issued thereunder, Puerto Rico during the year 1963 was entitled to market 1,140,000 tons of raw value sugar in the continental United States and 130,000 tons in the local market. Against such total authorized marketings amounting in the aggregate to 1,270,000 tons, the total quantity of sugar available during 1963 was 1,021,531 tons, thus disclosing a deficit in marketings of 248,469 tons.

The quantity of raw value sugar available for marketing during 1963 of 1,021,531 tons consisted of 1,004,342 tons produced during the grinding season and 17,189 tons of carryover stocks of raw and refined sugar. Of the total quantity of raw and refined sugar available for marketing, 875,792 tons were shipped to continental United States; 116,520 tons were sold in the local market, and 5,905 tons disappeared through spillage, losses in weight from Puerto Rico to the mainland, refining losses, etc., thus leaving a carryover of 23,314 tons, of which 10,595 tons were refined sugar and 12,719 tons in the form of raws. Details of the distribution of sugar stocks throughout the year are given in page 16.



## 1963 DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR STOCKS

Short Tons, Raw Value

## I. AVAILABILITY

1. Raw sugar on hand on January 1, 1963:		
(a) At P. R. in the hands of raw processors	5,600	
(b) At P. R. in the hands of refiners	<u>230</u>	5,830
2. Refined sugar on hand on January 1, 1963:		
(a) At Puerto Rico	11,062	
(b) At U. S. port of entry	<u>297</u>	11,359
3. 1962-63 production <sup>1/</sup>		<u>1,004,342</u>
4. Total		<u><u>1,021,531</u></u>

## II. DISPOSAL

1. Raws marketed under mainland quota	726,366	
2. Refined marketed under mainland quota <sup>2/</sup>	<u>149,426</u>	875,792
3. Raws marketed under local quota	4,797	
4. Refined marketed under local quota	<u>111,723</u>	116,520
5. Losses (spillage, shrinkage, losses in polarization, and refining losses)		<u>5,905</u>
6. Total		998,217

## III. STOCKS ON HAND AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1963

1. Refined sugar:		
(a) At Puerto Rico		10,595
2. Raws (at Puerto Rico):		
(a) In the hands of raw processors	10,036	
(b) In the hands of refiners	<u>2,683</u>	<u>12,719</u>
3. Total		<u><u>23,314</u></u>

## IV. TOTAL II PLUS III

1,021,531

<sup>1/</sup> DOES NOT INCLUDE 2,388 TONS OF 1962-63 CROP SUGAR PRODUCED IN DECEMBER 1962, BUT INCLUDES 17,433 TONS OF 1963-64 CROP SUGAR PRODUCED IN DECEMBER 1963.

<sup>2/</sup> INCLUDES 297 TONS AT U. S. PORT OF ENTRY IN DECEMBER 1962 FOR ENTRY AGAINST 1963 QUOTA.

All shipments of raw sugar to mainland ports during 1963 were made in bulk through the facilities of the four terminals operating in the Island, as follows:

Terminal Port	Operated by	Tonnage Shipped Terminal Weight, Raw Value
Jobos	Central Aguirre Sugar Co.	142,606
Guánica	South Puerto Rico Sugar Corp. and Mar Ancha Corporation	131,219
San Juan	Sugar Service Corporation	174,620
Aguadilla	Aguadilla terminal, Inc.	278,790
	Total	<u>727,235</u> (1)

(1) REDUCED TO A NET OUTTURN WEIGHT IN THE MAINLAND OF 726,366 TONS, AFTER DEDUCTING LOSSES IN WEIGHT AND/OR POLARIZATION WHILE IN TRANSIT.

#### 1962 ESTIMATED GROWERS' INCOME

Aside from incentive payments received from the Commonwealth Government for new plantings, and allowances received from processors for hauling sugarcane and related services, the primary sources of income of sugarcane growers for the last twenty-five years have been as follows: (a) provisional settlements of sugarcane deliveries made by processors during stated periods of the grinding season, and final payments made to balance provisional payments with correct amounts due at the pricing basis determined by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office; (b) payments made by processors in settlement of growers' shares in the molasses produced during each grinding season; and (c) payments made by the Federal Government under the provisions of the Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, as amended.

As compared with the estimated grower's income for the preceding crop, 1962 income disclosed an increase of approximately 37 cents per ton of cane (\$9.6400 vs. \$9.2732). Farms in the Western zone of the Island received the highest return, i.e., \$10.3106 per ton of cane ground, while farms in the Northern zone received the lowest, i.e., \$8.8152 per ton of cane ground.

## 1963 CONSERVATION PROGRAMS FOR PUERTO RICO

### GENERAL

The ASCS Caribbean Area Office administers a program that has as its main objective the conservation of the soil, water and woodland resources of Puerto Rico, including related wildlife resources. To attain such objective, public funds are provided for sharing with farmers the costs incurred in carrying out approved soil, water, and woodland conservation practices on their farms.

Funds for this cost-sharing program are made available from appropriations by the Federal Government as well as appropriations by the Commonwealth Government of P. R. The Federal funds are those authorized by Congress for use in connection with the yearly Agricultural Conservation Program (hereafter referred to as ACP) of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Commonwealth Government funds are authorized by the Legislature of Puerto Rico through two programs, i.e., (i) the Pasture Improvement Program, and (ii) the Coffee Rehabilitation Program, both administered by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture. In view of the common objectives sought by the ACP, as well as by the two Commonwealth programs, an agreement has been entered between the ASCS, Caribbean Area Office, and the Department of Agriculture of Puerto Rico for the joint operation of the three programs,

After proper consultation with all Federal and Commonwealth agricultural agencies, as well as with representatives of local farmers, three main groups of practices were developed for the 1963 conservation cost-sharing program, to wit:

(a) A group of practices designated as Complex and Forestry Practices, the need and performance of which are certified by the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, with cost-sharing provided exclusively by the Federal Government through the ACP;

(b) A group of practices designated as the Unified Grassland Conservation Program, the cost-sharing for which may be met either by the ACP or by the Commonwealth Government; and

(c) A group of practices designated as the Unified Coffee Conservation Program, the cost-sharing for which may be met in certain cases either by the ACP or the Commonwealth Government, and in other cases exclusively by the Commonwealth Government of Puerto Rico.

The administrative and operational expenses of the last two groups of practices are also shared by both governments. The certification of practices, regardless of how this cost-sharing is accomplished, is done by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office exclusively.

Cost-sharing by the Federal and Commonwealth Governments was made available in the form of either cash or through purchase orders for conservation materials or services. Under the cash plan, the farmer pays the total cost of establishing approved practice, and he is later reimbursed for the Government's share of the cost. Under the purchase order plan, the Government's cost-share is advanced through a purchase order. The vendor who furnishes the material or service, bills



the Government and receives payment for the Government's share of the cost. The farmer pays the vendor the difference between the amount the Government pays and the total cost of the material or service used.

ACP also helps provide required technical services--based on need and practicability--through special arrangements with the Federal and State agencies capable of providing such technical services to farmers. Under the 1963 program, \$38,591 was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service for such purpose. A total of 1,406 referrals for technical services was made under the program.

The accomplishments under the 1963 joint programs for the aforesaid three groups of practices are described in this statistical report and Tables 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### FARM PARTICIPATION

The total net number of farms that earned cost-shares for performance of conservation practices in 1963 was 17,162, equivalent to 37 per cent of the 45,792 total farms enumerated by the Census in the Island. Such participating farms accounted for 46 per cent of the total farmland, 45 per cent of the total cropland, and 51 per cent of the total pastureland in Puerto Rico. For purposes of comparison, 17,902 farms performed practices under the 1962 programs. The farmland, cropland and pastureland accounted for by the 1962 participating farms were respectively, 39, 49, and 49 per cent of the total.

### CONSERVATION PRACTICES PERFORMED

Out of the 31 conservation practices included in the 1963 programs, 26 were performed to some extent throughout the Island (Table 12). The most significant accomplishments were the following:

- a. 423 miles of hillside ditches on 439 farms
- b. 38 farm ponds for livestock water
- c. 16 farm ponds for irrigation
- d. 360,300 trees for forestry purposes planted on 313 farms
- e. 7,893 acres of brush control on pastureland on 233 farms
- f. 629,600 lineal feet of dividing fences on 449 farms
- g. 28,538 acres of improved pastures planted on 6,638 farms
- h. 9,763 tons of fertilizer applied in connection with pasture plantings
- i. 649 acres of new coffee groves on 335 farms
- j. 6,548 tons of fertilizer applied to coffee trees less than 4 years old on 3,359 farms
- k. 7,743 tons of fertilizer applied to bearing coffee trees on 12,133 farms
- l. 2,878 acres of low-producing coffee trees eliminated on 436 farms

#### COST-SHARE OUTLAY

Total cost-share payments amounted to \$1,622,475, including \$140,269 for small cost-share increases. Of such total payments, \$985,234 was in the form of cash payments and \$637,241 was in the form of purchase orders. The latter amount includes \$555,668 worth of net cost-shares and \$81,573 worth of small cost-shares increases advanced to the farmers through the purchase orders. The total number of purchase orders issued and carried to completion was 21,050. Three of them authorized earth moving services to the extent of 34,098 cubic yards in connection with the construction of open drainage ditches. The balance, 21,047 purchase orders, authorized 18,284 tons of fertilizer used in connection with the grassland and coffee practices.

Of the \$1,672,475 total disbursements, \$867,933 was for the account of ACP and \$804,542 for the account of the Commonwealth Government. Percentagewise, the relationship to total payments was 51.9 per cent for ACP and 48.1 per cent for the Commonwealth Government. In terms of the three groups of practices, total payments were divided as follows: \$124,269 for the complex and forestry practices, \$805,652 for the grassland practices, and \$602,285 for the coffee practices. Percentagewise, such division of total payments was: 8 per cent for complex and forestry practices, 53 per cent for grassland practices and 39 per cent for coffee practices. Total payments for each group of practices distributed by source of funds were as follows: ACP funds paid 100 per cent of the earnings for the complex and forestry practices, 55.4 per cent of the grassland practices, and 35.6 per cent of the coffee practices. Funds from the Commonwealth Government paid 44.6 per cent of the grassland practices and 64.4 per cent of the coffee practices.

#### CONSERVATION MEASURES PERFORMED IN ORGANIZED WATERSHEDS

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566), provides for technical and financial assistance by the Department of Agriculture to State or local organizations for land treatment, flood prevention, and the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water on watersheds up to 250,000 acres in size.

Public Law 566 requires:

"..... as a condition to providing Federal assistance for the installation of works of improvement (there shall be) agreements to carry out recommended soil conservation measures and proper farm plans from owners of not less than 50 per centum of the lands situated in the drainage area above each retention reservoir to be installed with Federal assistance."

Also, procedure with respect to work under that Act provides:

"..... not less than 75 per cent of the land treatment measures must be applied or in the process of application in sediment source areas that are a serious hazard to design, operation, or maintenance of structural works of improvement, flood prevention, irrigation, drainage, and other water management measures proposed for installation."

In small watersheds being considered for organized programs, the Agricultural Conservation Program's normal or accelerated assistance helps farmers attain or commit themselves to the levels of conservation treatment on their lands necessary to meet legislative and program prerequisites for the installation of small watershed program

works of improvement. Then the ACP assistance helps watershed farmers to undertake the remaining land treatment measures scheduled as provided in the watershed program and to continue to carry out the variety of soil, water, woodland, and wildlife conservation practices necessary to protect and enhance the larger works of improvement constructed under the watershed program.

Participation and cost-sharing in 1963 by ACP, as well as by the Commonwealth Government, for land treatment measures within the authorized and organized watersheds in Puerto Rico were as follows:

PARTICIPATION AND COST-SHARING IN ORGANIZED WATERSHEDS

	ANASCO	BAJURA	GUAYANES	TOTAL
1. NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING FARMS:				
ACP	1,768	458	276	2,502
Commonwealth Government	1,029	301	9	1,339
Total	2,797	759	285	3,841
2. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COST-SHARE ASSISTANCE	\$ 82,209	\$29,441	\$20,541	\$132,191
3. COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT COST-SHARE ASSISTANCE	100,270	34,254	4,529	139,053
4. TOTAL COST-SHARE ASSISTANCE	\$182,479	\$63,695	\$25,070	\$271,244



## 1963 COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENT AND MARKETING QUOTA PROGRAM FOR PUERTO RICO

For the year 1963, Puerto Rico was allotted 2,644 acres under the Acreage Allotment and Marketing Quota Program for Extra Long Staple Cotton. Out of this total, 2,177 acres were assigned to the North Area and 441 acres to the South Area. The remaining 26 acres were set aside as a reserve for contingencies, i.e., to take care of cases of hardship, inequity, corrections, etc. The 2,177 acres assigned to the North Area were apportioned among 243 eligible farms. In the South Area there were no eligible farms. Only farms with an acreage history other than zero, for at least one of the three years immediately preceding 1963, were eligible.

A national referendum was held on December 11, 1962 to determine whether or not cotton marketing quotas would be in effect for the 1963 crop. Each producer was notified prior to the date of the referendum of the acreage allotment established for his farm. Out of 137 farmers participating in the referendum in Puerto Rico, 127 or approximately 93 per cent, voted for and 10 against the quotas. On a national basis, the referendum disclosed that 81.8 per cent of the voters favored the establishment of quotas, and therefore, they became effective for the 1963 crop.

During 1963 only 24 acres of cotton were planted in 37 farms in the North Area of Puerto Rico. No cotton was planted in the South Area.

## TOBACCO LOAN PROGRAMS FOR PUERTO RICO

CROP YEARS 1946-47 THROUGH 1962-63

Price support loans for tobacco growers have been made by the Commodity Credit Corporation during the period comprising crop years 1946-47 through 1962-63. Throughout such period, price support loans were made available to growers through three associations of tobacco growers, i.e., "Cooperativa Cosecheros de Tabaco de Utuado," "Cooperativa (ABC) Tabacalera," and the Puerto Rico Tobacco Marketing Cooperative Association.

For the crop years 1946-47 and 1947-48, loans were made under programs separate and apart from the operations of the Caribbean Area Office of P.M.A.

The loans for the crop years 1948-49 through 1954-55, were made under programs which were an integral part of the operations of the ASCS Caribbean Area Office.

Although with the 1955-56 tobacco crop, price support loans were again under programs separate from the operations of the ASCS Caribbean Area Office, it has been deemed advisable to continue the publication of statistical data on tobacco programs from their inception in 1946-47, as part of this report.

A statistical summary of tobacco price support loans for the crop years 1946-47 through 1961-62 is given in Table 20.

## DEFENSE PROGRAM FOR PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

### GENERAL

In the event of a nuclear attack, the United States Department of Agriculture has a field organization ready to handle agricultural defense responsibilities. These responsibilities are carried out by the Department's Defense Boards in every State (including Puerto Rico), and all counties in the Nation. These Boards are instructed about how to assure a regular flow of food. They will help farmers protect themselves and their livestock, help them produce the food and other needed goods.

The United States Department of Agriculture is also carrying on research for survival, including research on defense against fire, radiation and blast, as it affects farms and forests.

Although food rationing is a State and local responsibility, the U. S. Department of Agriculture will help the food industry to get its available supplies moved to areas of greatest need. The Department will claim farm equipment, parts, fuel, fertilizer, and other supplies, so that farmers can maintain food production through an emergency.

The following is a resumé of the activities during 1963 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture State Defense Board for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

### PREPAREDNESS

In carrying out its assigned responsibilities in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, the Board has held quarterly meetings for discussion of matters essential to attaining the most desirable state of readiness. County Defense Boards have been kept abreast in these efforts to attain maximum preparedness.

To complement the readiness efforts, the members of the State Defense Board have been briefed on radiological monitoring and other phases of emergency conditions; some have attended Civil Defense Training courses and seminars at the local level. Two of the members attended conferences in the Mainland in connection with defense preparedness and plans and programs for the management of food resources under defense emergency conditions. (Atlanta Food Conference, May 27 - 28, 1963).

On May 1 through 3 a meeting was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, at the request of the State Representative, Office of Emergency Planning, Region 1. The Chairman of the Board attended and a report was made by him to the Board at its regular meeting of June 11, 1963.

Constant contact and liaison has been kept with the local Civil Defense organizations, as well as with State and local government officials having defense assignments in an endeavor to strengthen preparedness, and to coordinate resources and efforts for appropriate handling of any emergency situation.

### EMERGENCY AND SUPPORTING STAFFS

Emergency Staff for the State Defense Board as well as for the five County Defense Boards and the Metropolitan County Defense Board, have been designated. The Supporting



Staff for the Virgin Islands County Defense Board was also designated.

#### **FOOD CANNING PROGRAM**

The possibility of emergency canning of fresh farm products in Puerto Rico has been looked into and a report by the Cooperative Extension Service member on the Board discloses that such emergency canning could be carried out at any time, although on a very limited scale.

## 1963 SUGAR PROGRAM FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

This report is intended to furnish the results of the 1963 sugarcane crop season at the Island of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, and their relationship with the administration of the 1963 Sugar Program for the Virgin Islands, the responsibility of which is entrusted to the Caribbean Area Office, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In this report, as well as in the statistical tables Nos. 21 and 22 appended hereto, information is given with respect to (a) 1963 sugarcane crop outturn (in terms of acres of sugarcane harvested, cane ground, and sugar recovered); (b) Sugar Act payments certified under the program; (c) biweekly duty-paid prices and per hundred weight allowable selling and delivery expense used as a basis for cash settlements with growers; (d) molasses payments made to growers; (e) wages paid to laborers in the cane fields under the 1963 Wage Determination; and (f) estimated total income received by growers from sugarcane harvestings during the last six crop years.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1963 GRINDING SEASON

The only mill engaged in the processing of sugar in the Virgin Islands is the Bethlehem mill (located in the island of Sr. Croix), which is operated by the Virgin Islands Corporation, an instrumentality of the United States Government. Grinding operations during 1963 at the Bethlehem mill began on February 6 and ended on June 18, thus comprising a period of 133 calendar days. The total weight of the sugarcane ground amounted to 151,200 tons, from which there were recovered 15,639 tons of sugar 96° basis, equivalent to 15,832 tons of raw value sugar. The average yield for the crop was 10.343 pounds of 96° sugar per hundredweight of sugarcane ground, which represents an increase in recovery, as compared with the preceding crop, of 1.114 pounds of 96° sugar.

In the tables inserted below, comparative data are given with respect to (a) acres of sugarcane harvested, by types of culture, during the last seven years; and (b) tonnage of sugarcane and raw value sugar obtained per acre during the same period:

ACRES OF SUGARCANE HARVESTED

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Ratoons	3,964.4	3,782.7	3,476.9	3,466.9	3,546.4	3,619.9	3,678.7
Spring plantings	291.4	72.8	361.8	138.5	175.4	92.6	134.3
Fall plantings	698.7	543.2	358.1	823.7	666.5	430.7	451.0
Standover cane from preceding crop	-	-	12.0	-	7.8	4.9	23.5
Totals	<u>4,954.5</u>	<u>4,398.7</u>	<u>4,208.8</u>	<u>4,429.1</u>	<u>4,396.1</u>	<u>4,148.1</u>	<u>4,287.5</u>

TONNAGE OF SUGARCANE AND RAW VALUE SUGAR PER ACRE

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Sugarcane	26.73	14.39	27.67	16.05	37.1	27.7	35.3
Raw value sugar	3.05	1.40	2.98	1.57	3.78	2.58	3.69

From the preceding data on performance during the 1963 crop and the prior six years, it will be noted that during 1963 the production of sugarcane and recovery of raw value sugar, on a per acre basis, were the second highest for the period. Although not disclosed in the above table, this same relative position holds true with respect to the Islands' historical sugarcane and sugar performance.

## FARMING OF SUGARCANE

Sugarcane was harvested during 1963 from 129 farms, thus continuing the downward trend in the number of sugarcane farms which began in 1949. During the 15-year period 1949-1963 a total of 425 farms discontinued the growing of sugarcane. This abnormally high reduction, representing more than 3/4 of the number of farms operating at the beginning of said period, occurred mostly in small farms with sugarcane harvestings of less than 5 acres. In spite of such reduction, however, production was increased throughout the period from 45,252 tons of cane and 4,579 tons of sugar in 1949 to 151,200 tons of cane and 15,639 tons of 96° basis sugar in 1963. This increase may partly be attributed to the production obtained from 16 new farms, which contributed with increased harvestings amounting to more than 1,300 acres, thus offsetting the loss imputable to the discontinuance of sugarcane production on the 425 small farms.

A comparison is given below for the last seven years and for each one of the three groups in which the farming of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands is divided, showing: (a) the number of sugarcane farms, (b) acreage of sugarcane harvested, (c) tons of cane produced per acre, and (d) tons of raw value sugar recovered per acre.

### INDEPENDENT GROWERS (Farms from which 5.0 acres or less were harvested)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of sugarcane farms	248	211	193	149	133	111	83
Acreage harvested	537.7	488.6	443.6	436.6	306.7	228.8	192.3
Tons cane per acre	14.3	8.5	13.9	6.3	16.5	13.6	13.9
Tons raw value sugar per acre	1.68	0.85	1.50	0.66	1.66	1.30	1.48

### INDEPENDENT GROWERS (Farms from which more than 5.0 acres were harvested)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of sugarcane farms	75	54	72	64	59	44	45
Acreage harvested	1,861.6	1,333.6	1,576.7	1,954.8	1,922.2	1,448.8	1,512.3
Tons cane per acre	22.5	16.0	26.3	14.7	32.2	24.1	27.4
Tons raw value sugar per acre	2.57	1.59	2.78	1.45	3.34	2.30	2.91

### PRODUCER-PROCESSORS (Only one farm, operated by Virgin Islands Corporation)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Acreage harvested	2,555.2	2,576.5	2,188.5	2,037.7	2,167.2	2,470.5	2,582.9
Tons cane per acre	32.4	14.6	31.4	19.4	44.4	31.1	41.5
Tons raw value sugar per acre	3.68	1.41	3.43	1.89	4.48	2.88	4.31

## SUGAR ACT PAYMENTS - 1963 CROP

Under the 1963 Sugar Program, payments amounting to \$194,349.85 were certified to 129 growers. There was no evidence of crop deficiency as a result of drought or



any of the other natural causes specified in the Act and, as a result, payments were based exclusively on actual production. Out of the total amount paid, \$120,479.23 went to the Virgin Islands Corporation, the only producer-processor in the Islands.

#### SUGARCANE PRICES - 1963 CROP

Under the provisions of the price determination for the 1963 crop, the Virgin Islands Corporation was required to pay certain minimum prices for cane purchased from independent growers in order to qualify for Sugar Act payments on production from its own lands. The grower's share of the sugar recovered from his cane during biweekly delivery periods, valued at the average f.o.b. mill price of sugar for the applicable delivery period, determined the required minimum price to be paid for his cane. The grower's share of the sugar recovered from his cane varied within the following range: (a) 59 per cent of the recovery, when the yield of sugar per 100 pounds of cane was 12 pounds or more; and (b) 53 per cent of the recovery, when the yield of sugar per 100 pounds of cane was 6 pounds or less. Intermediate variations in the yield of sugar per 100 pounds of cane, entailed prorata changes in the grower's share. The f.o.b. mill value of such share was determined from the average duty-paid price of 96° sugar for the applicable biweekly delivery period, less allowable selling and delivery expenses.

The average duty-paid price per hundredweight of 96° sugar for each biweekly period of the 1963 grinding season ranged from a high of \$12.0880 to a low of \$6.7430. The per hundredweight selling and delivery expense allowed for purposes of cash settlements with growers was \$0.5239, representing an increase of approximately 2 cents over the average expense allowed for the preceding crop. This increase arose as a result of higher labor costs in loading at the port of Frederiksted and in unloading at mainland ports, and additional insurance expenses. The aggregate increase in these items of expense more than offset the savings brought about by lower ocean freight rates obtained by the processor for 1963.

#### MOLASSES PAYMENTS - 1963 CROP

The total production of blackstrap molasses of the 1963 crop amounted to 711,349 gallons, equivalent to an average production per ton of cane ground of 4.70 gallons, and representing an increase of 22 per cent over the preceding crop's production.

The 1963 price determination provided the same sharing relationship with respect to molasses as in 1962. The producer-processor was required, as a condition for receiving Sugar Act payment, to make its growers a molasses payment per hundredweight of purchased sugarcane equal to a stated percentage of the molasses pricing basis of \$.1075 per gallon provided in the 1963 price determination, which varied in inverse ratio to the quantity of sugar recovered from the cane delivered by each grower. Such fixed price resulted in molasses payments to growers as follows:

Pounds of Sugar Recovered per 100 Pounds of Cane Ground	Molasses Payment per Cwt. of Net Sugarcane
6.0	\$.021748
7.0	.020230
8.0	.018713
9.0	.017196
10.0	.015679
11.0	.014161
12.0	.012644

## WAGE COMPLIANCE - 1963 CALENDAR YEAR

The 1963 wage determination provided that producers of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands would be deemed to have complied with the wage provisions of the Sugar Act if all persons employed on the farms during 1963 in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane, were paid in full at the wage rates agreed upon between the producers and the workers, or at the minimum wage rates specified in such wage determination, whichever were higher.

Representatives of the ASCS Caribbean Area Office made a spot-check of the records of 12 producers of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands and found that all laborers employed during 1963 in the cultivation and harvesting of sugarcane received work compensation at rates not less than the applicable minimum rates in effect during such year.

## 1963 ESTIMATED TOTAL INCOME

It is estimated that the average income per ton of growers' and company cane ground for sugar during 1963 amounted to \$10.8179, i.e., the highest of record. This all-time high income is attributable to the higher prices for raw sugar quoted throughout the year in the New York market.

Details, by sources, of total income per ton of growers' and company cane ground for sugar during the last six years are given below:

ESTIMATED INCOME PER TON OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR						
Source of Income	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1. FROM PROCESSOR:						
(a) From cane settlements	\$6.1020	\$6.5140	\$5.9600	\$6.6900	\$6.1400	\$9.2280
(b) From molasses payment	0.4076	0.3306	0.2992	0.3465	0.3551	0.3045
(c) Subtotals	\$6.5096	\$6.8446	\$6.2592	\$7.0365	\$6.4951	\$9.5325
2. FROM U. S. GOVERNMENT:						
(a) Through Sugar Act payments	1.9754	1.4073	1.7572	1.3044	1.2106	1.2854
3. TOTALS	<u>\$8.4850</u>	<u>\$8.2519</u>	<u>\$8.0164</u>	<u>\$8.3409</u>	<u>\$7.7057</u>	<u>\$10.8179</u>

## MARKETING OF 1963 CROP SUGAR

With the exception of 3,340 hundredweights of raw sugar sold locally, the total 1963 sugar production of the Virgin Islands was shipped to the mainland in bulk through the port of Frederiksted, at St. Croix.



## 1963 UNIFIED AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

### GENERAL

Through the Agricultural Conservation Program for the Virgin Islands, the Federal Government shares with farmers the cost of "on-farm" soil and water conserving practices that are considered in the public's interest. The conservation measures for which ACP cost-sharing is available are those which protect and conserve cropland, pasture and range, forests, agricultural water and related wildlife resources.

The ACP cost-share is usually about half the cost of the practice, although the percentage may be adjusted to give farmers more encouragement to establish especially needed practices. Farmers pay the remainder. The farmer must satisfactorily maintain the practice for which cost-sharing is given.

Inasmuch as the Government of the Virgin Islands has developed great interest in the conservation of the soil and water resources of the Islands, it decided to begin in 1962 an agreement with ASCS by means of which local funds supplement ACP funds to make possible an increased rate of application of approved conservation practices. Hence, beginning in 1962, a Unified Agricultural Conservation Program was developed incorporating the provisions of the ACP for the Virgin Islands and with cost-sharing borne either by ACP or by the Government of the Virgin Islands. The certification of the practices performed is done by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office regardless of how the cost-sharing is accomplished.

### FARM PARTICIPATION

The total net number of farms that in 1963 earned cost-shares for performance of approved conservation practices was 74 or 15 per cent of all farms in the Virgin Islands. Such 74 farms accounted for 16,974 acres of farmland, or 39 per cent of the total farmland, 416 acres of cropland, or 4 per cent of the total cropland, and 8,832 acres of pastureland, or 41 per cent of the total pastureland in the Islands (Table 24).

### CONSERVATION PRACTICES PERFORMED

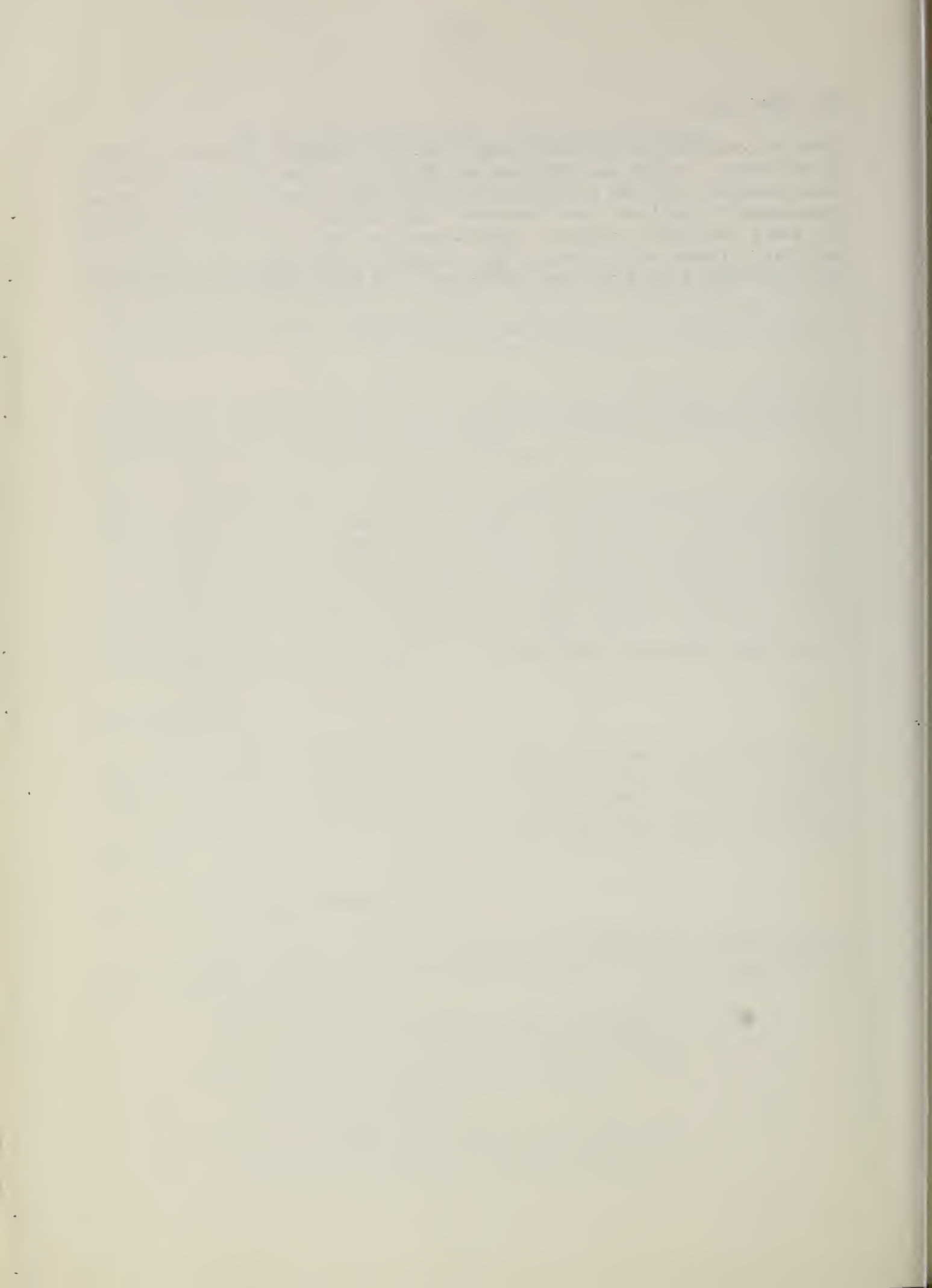
Out of the 12 conservation practices included in the 1963 program, 10 were performed to some extent throughout the three islands (Table 23). The most significant accomplishments were the following:

- (a) 172 acres of improved pastures planted on 18 farms
- (b) 2,306 acres of brush control on pastureland on 62 farms
- (c) 59,218 linear feet of dividing fences on 21 farms
- (d) 7 wells for livestock water
- (e) 6,854 feet of pipelines for livestock water on 4 farms
- (f) 2 farm ponds for livestock or irrigation water



## COST-SHARE OUTLAY

Total cost-share payments, including small cost-share increases, amounted to \$45,163. Of this amount, \$13,102 were ACP funds and \$32,061 were local funds. ACP disbursements consisted of \$12,346 for net cost-shares and \$756 for small cost-share increases. Disbursements from local funds consisted of \$31,820 for net cost-shares and \$241 for small cost-share increases. Eighty-seven per cent of the total outlays was paid out to farmers on St. Croix island. Farmers on the islands of St. Thomas and St. John earned 8 and 5 per cent, respectively, of total disbursements (Table 24).



# TABLES





TABLE 1

DATA PERTAINING TO PRODUCTION OF 96° SUGAR AND RAW VALUE SUGAR  
AS DETERMINED FROM AUDITED LABORATORY REPORTS SUBMITTED  
BY SUGAR MILLS FOR THE 1962-63 CROP

Sugar Mill	Tons Cane Ground	Yield 96° Basis	Tons Sugar Produced 96° Basis	Cwt. Sugar Produced 96° Basis	Raw Value Conversion Factor	Cwt. Sugar Produced Raw Value Basis
Aguirre	679,963.4	10.659	72,480.54988	1,449,611.00	1.011964645	1,466,955.08
Cambalache	400,286.0	8.411	33,668.00934	673,360.19	1.008231927	678,903.24
Canóvanas	281,241.9	8.653	24,335.83538	486,716.71	1.008546621	490,876.49
Cayey	140,067.4	9.043	12,666.44582	253,328.92	1.008565509	255,498.81
Coloso	672,608.5	9.600	64,571.20409	1,291,424.08	1.015560632	1,311,519.46
Cortada	220,143.8	9.784	21,538.17809	430,763.56	1.012742810	436,252.70
Eureka	310,756.6	10.578	32,871.58946	657,431.79	1.009387823	663,603.64
Fajardo	577,677.5	9.011	52,054.04993	1,041,081.00	1.007150535	1,048,525.28
Guamaní	118,390.5	10.555	12,495.84991	249,917.00	1.003935411	250,900.52
Guánica	995,542.7	10.943	108,942.76475	2,178,855.29	1.009627047	2,199,831.24
Igualdad	442,418.6	9.654	42,709.89475	854,197.89	1.009317690	862,157.05
Juanita	225,703.0	9.310	21,012.29165	420,245.83	1.008343790	423,752.28
Juncos	383,960.9	9.641	37,017.85518	740,357.10	1.012273356	749,443.77
Lafayette	256,133.0	10.532	26,976.35621	539,527.12	1.011504246	545,733.98
Los Caños	368,723.9	9.092	33,524.01349	670,480.27	1.012869641	679,109.11
Machete	183,817.8	10.525	19,347.73116	386,954.62	1.011132548	391,262.41
Mercedita *	729,215.7	10.748	78,373.65038	1,567,473.01	1.017990033	1,595,671.90
Monserate	385,165.8	8.216	31,644.74995	632,895.00	1.008927808	638,545.36
Plata	565,312.4	10.271	58,063.15510	1,161,263.10	1.013742119	1,177,221.32
Plazuela	303,469.5	7.045	21,380.39475	427,607.89	1.011576797	432,558.22
Riollano	196,127.0	8.494	16,659.88540	333,197.71	1.012351326	337,313.14
Roig	389,475.2	9.554	37,210.95306	744,219.06	1.013941237	754,594.40
Rufina	351,883.3	9.842	34,631.51507	692,630.30	1.009094530	698,929.45
San Francisco	120,718.0	10.347	12,490.99477	249,819.89	1.003951461	250,807.05
San Vicente	407,681.3	7.753	31,607.42289	632,148.46	1.006548732	636,288.23
Santa Juana	254,889.7	9.567	24,384.83122	487,696.62	1.007386668	491,299.08
Soller	161,145.4	9.709	15,646.13541	312,922.71	1.013501546	317,147.65
Totals and Averages	10,122,518.8	9.665	978,306.30709	19,566,126.12	1.011171078	19,784,700.86

\* DATA GIVEN FOR THIS MILL INCLUDE AN ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF 214 TONS OF 96° SUGAR IN MATERIALS SENT TO DISTILLERY. SUCH QUANTITY IS NOT QUALIFIED FOR SUGAR ACT PAYMENT. THE ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF NET CANE FROM WHICH THE 214 TONS OF 96° SUGAR WERE RECOVERED, AMOUNTED TO 2,066 TONS.

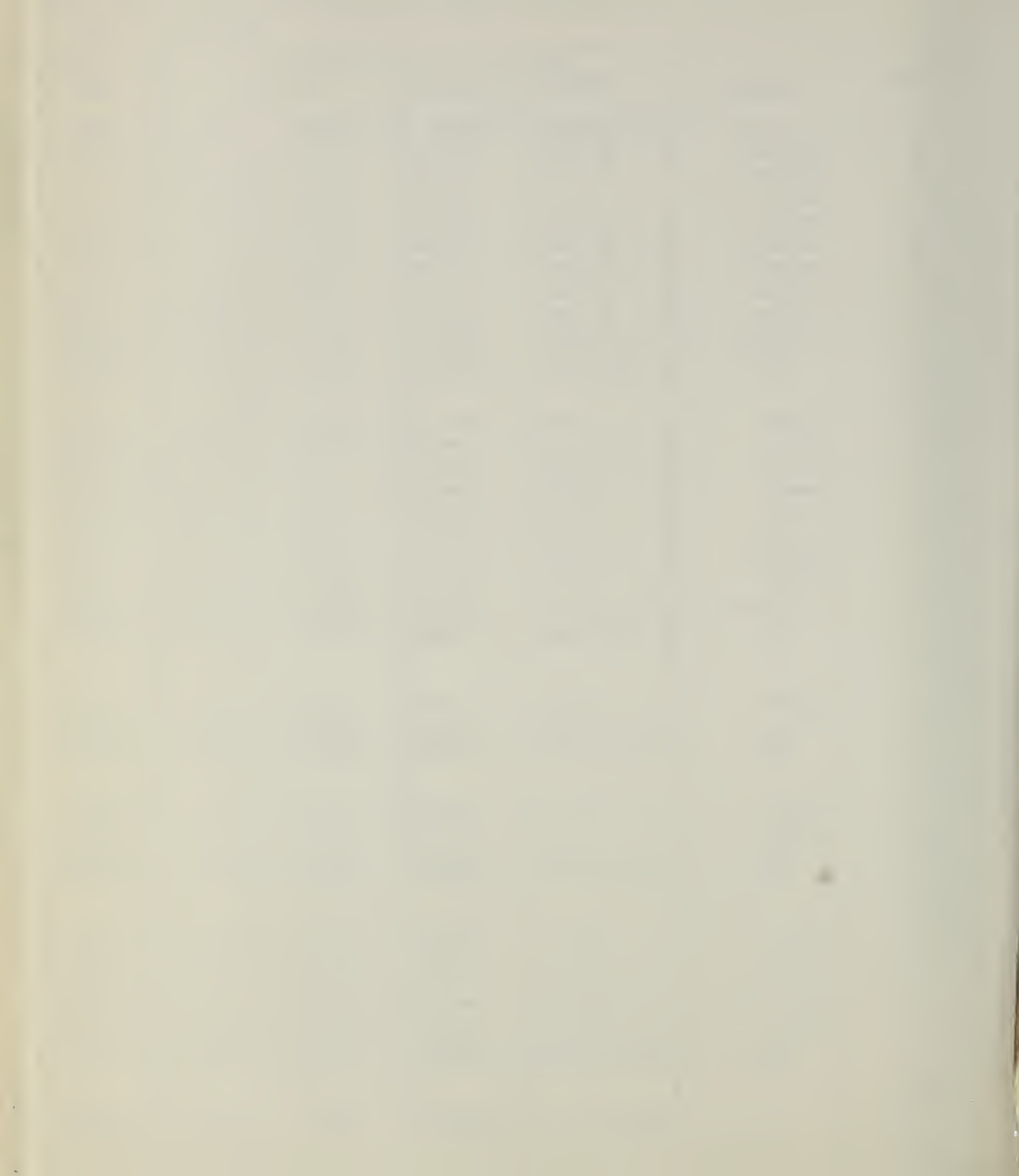




COMPARATIVE DATA ON CANE AND SUGAR PRODUCTION, BY MILLS AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS  
(1963 Crop vs. 1962)

TABLE 2

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	SUGAR MILL	NET SUGARCANE GROUND				SUGAR PRODUCED, 96° BASIS				SUGAR YIELD			
		1963	1962	Change		1963	1962	Change		Lbs. per cwt. of sugar-cane		Change	
		(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)	(%)	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)	(%)	1963	1962	(Lbs.)	(%)
NORTH	CAMBALACHE	400,286	376,079	24,207	6.4	33,668	33,452	216	0.6	8.411	8.895	-0.484	-5.4
	CANOVANAS	281,242	268,223	13,019	4.9	24,336	26,201	-1,865	-7.1	8.653	9.768	-1.115	-11.4
	CONSTANCIA TOA	-	193,363	-193,363	-100.0	-	17,820	-17,820	-100.0	-	9.216	-	-
	JUANITA	225,703	200,303	25,400	12.7	21,012	19,941	1,071	5.4	9.310	9.955	-0.645	-6.5
	LOS CAÑOS	368,724	333,288	35,436	10.6	33,524	33,470	54	0.2	9.092	10.042	-0.950	-9.5
	MONSERRATE	385,166	311,183	73,983	23.8	31,645	29,185	2,460	8.4	8.216	9.379	-1.163	-12.4
	PLAZUELA	303,470	223,781	79,689	35.6	21,380	20,617	763	3.7	7.045	9.213	-2.168	-23.5
	RIOLLANO	196,127	162,747	33,380	20.5	16,660	15,531	1,129	7.3	8.494	9.543	-1.049	-11.0
	SAN VICENTE	407,681	437,119	-29,438	-6.7	31,607	38,845	-7,238	-18.6	7.753	8.887	-1.134	-12.8
	TOTAL	2,568,399	2,506,086	62,313	2.5	213,832	235,062	-21,230	-9.0	8.325	9.380	-1.055	-11.2
SOUTH	AGUIRRE	679,963	642,118	37,845	5.9	72,481	69,705	2,776	4.0	10.660	10.855	-0.195	-1.8
	CORTADA	220,144	194,821	25,323	13.0	21,538	19,881	1,657	8.3	9.784	10.205	-0.421	-4.1
	MACHETE	183,818	186,758	-2,940	-1.6	19,348	19,573	-225	-1.1	10.526	10.480	0.046	0.4
	GUAMANI	118,390	120,407	-2,017	-1.7	12,496	12,977	-481	-3.7	10.555	10.778	-0.223	-2.1
	GUANICA	995,543	980,794	14,749	1.5	108,943	111,030	-2,087	-1.9	10.943	11.320	-0.377	-3.3
	LAFAYETTE	256,133	269,601	-13,468	-5.0	26,976	28,648	-1,672	-5.8	10.532	10.626	-0.094	-0.9
	MERCEDITA	729,216	731,282	-2,066	-0.3	78,374	78,103	271	0.3	10.748	10.680	0.068	0.6
	RUFINA	351,883	309,144	42,739	13.8	34,632	31,772	2,860	9.0	9.842	10.277	-0.435	-4.2
	SAN FRANCISCO	120,718	106,984	13,734	12.8	12,491	12,250	241	2.0	10.347	11.450	-1.103	-9.6
	TOTAL	3,655,808	3,541,909	113,899	3.2	387,279	383,939	3,340	0.9	10.594	10.840	-0.246	-2.3
EAST	FAJARDO	577,677	510,276	67,401	13.2	52,054	50,478	1,576	3.1	9.011	9.892	-0.881	-8.9
	ROIG	389,475	320,791	68,684	21.4	37,211	32,701	4,510	13.8	9.554	10.194	-0.640	-6.3
	TOTAL	967,152	831,067	136,085	16.4	89,265	83,179	6,086	7.3	9.230	10.009	-0.779	-7.8
WEST	COLOSO	672,608	611,004	61,604	10.1	64,571	65,565	-994	-1.5	9.600	10.731	-1.131	-10.5
	EUREKA	310,757	384,780	-74,023	-19.2	32,872	42,031	-9,159	-21.8	10.578	10.923	-0.345	-3.2
	IGUALOAO	442,419	448,121	-5,702	-1.3	42,710	47,529	-4,819	-10.1	9.654	10.606	-0.952	-9.0
	TOTAL	1,425,784	1,443,905	-18,121	-1.3	140,153	155,125	-14,972	-9.7	9.830	10.743	-0.913	-8.5
CENTRAL	CAYEY	140,067	164,549	-24,482	-14.9	12,666	15,988	-3,322	-20.8	9.043	9.716	-0.673	-6.9
	JUNCOS	383,961	240,504	143,457	59.6	37,018	27,460	9,558	34.8	9.641	11.418	-1.777	-15.8
	PLATA	565,312	497,922	67,390	13.5	58,063	53,715	4,348	8.1	10.271	10.788	-0.517	-4.8
	SANTA JUANA	254,890	301,353	-46,463	-15.4	24,385	28,822	-4,437	-15.4	9.567	9.564	0.003	-
	SOLLER	161,145	135,970	25,175	18.5	15,646	13,336	2,310	17.3	9.709	9.808	-0.099	-1.0
	TOTAL	1,505,375	1,340,298	165,077	12.3	147,778	139,321	8,457	6.1	9.817	10.395	-0.578	-5.6
GRAND TOTAL		10,122,518	9,663,265	459,253	4.8	978,307	996,626	-18,319	-1.8	9.665	10.314	-0.649	-6.3



STATISTICAL DATA ON OUTTURN OF THE 1962-63 SUGAR PROGRAM FOR PUERTO RICO  
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED HARVESTED ACRES

TABLE 3

Specified Harvested Acres	Number of Farms	Total Acreage Harvested for Sugar in 1963	Net Sugarcane Ground (Tons)	Sugar, R. V. Produced (Cwt.)	Total Sugar Raw Value Entitled to Payment (Cwt.)	Computed Net Payment	Average Payment per Farm	Average Payment per Cwt. of Sugar	Average Payment per Acre Harvested
0.1 - 5.0	6,962	16,450.7	427,163.5	836,898.01	843,644.43	\$ 674,915.79	\$ 96.94	\$0.80	\$41.02
5.1 - 10.0	2,124	15,489.7	408,834.3	795,976.68	802,144.58	641,715.62	302.12	0.80	41.43
10.1 - 15.0	914	11,411.5	305,439.8	594,274.11	597,219.49	477,775.45	522.73	0.80	41.87
15.1 - 25.0	757	14,854.7	396,175.3	782,046.57	786,804.61	629,443.66	831.50	0.80	42.37
25.1 - 50.0	711	25,255.9	685,204.1	1,362,849.67	1,367,686.95	1,094,149.49	1,538.89	0.80	43.32
50.1 - 100.0	360	24,990.3	667,395.3	1,335,852.85	1,340,755.89	1,072,191.23	2,978.31	0.80	42.90
100.1 - 150.0	148	17,933.4	537,855.5	1,060,127.69	1,065,154.30	843,689.01	5,700.60	0.79	47.04
150.1 - 200.0	89	15,286.2	455,084.8	895,011.79	897,002.16	701,850.88	7,885.96	0.78	45.91
200.1 - 250.0	60	13,583.1	412,030.7	839,079.17	839,079.17	644,451.85	10,740.86	0.77	47.44
250.1 - 500.0	133	45,660.6	1,643,116.6	3,039,817.05	3,042,205.52	2,198,363.23	16,529.06	0.72	48.15
500.1 - 750.0	32	18,695.9	694,820.8	1,333,495.52	1,336,133.44	877,736.56	27,429.26	0.66	46.95
750.1 - 1,000.0	5	4,353.0	117,573.0	243,598.48	245,497.84	157,312.98	31,462.59	0.64	36.14
1,000.1 - 1,500.0	8	10,108.9	356,084.6	766,338.83	766,338.83	450,505.19	56,313.14	0.59	45.65
1,500.1 - 2,000.0	5	8,204.1	349,279.3	628,133.94	628,133.94	357,807.12	71,561.42	0.57	43.61
2,000.1 - 3,000.0	4	9,933.3	337,071.6	663,743.02	663,743.02	368,071.50	92,017.87	0.55	37.05
3,000.1 - 4,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,000.1 - 6,000.0	1	4,069.5	142,801.0	280,756.86	280,756.86	148,409.51	148,409.51	0.53	36.47
6,000.1 - 8,000.0	1	7,701.0	366,917.6	794,114.58	794,114.58	358,284.37	358,284.37	0.45	46.52
8,000.1 - 10,000.0	1	8,677.2	391,652.8	750,391.36	750,391.36	345,167.41	345,167.41	0.46	39.78
10,000.1 - 12,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12,000.1 - 15,000.0	1	12,908.4	675,986.8	1,406,574.98	1,406,574.98	542,022.49	542,022.49	0.39	41.99
15,000.1 - over	1	17,473.8	749,964.2	1,371,266.57	1,371,266.57	531,429.97	531,429.97	0.39	30.41
TOTALS AND AVERAGES	12,317	303,041.2	10,120,451.6	19,780,347.73	19,824,648.52	\$13,115,293.31	\$ 1,064.81	\$0.66	\$43.28





TABLE 4

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SUGARCANE FARMS IN PUERTO RICO. ACREAGE OF SUGARCANE  
HARVESTED AND PRODUCTION OF SUGARCANE AND RAW VALUE SUGAR  
FOR THE 20-YEAR PERIOD 1944 THROUGH 1963

Crop Year	Total Number of Sugarcane Farms	Total Acreage of Sugarcane Harvested	Total Sugarcane Ground (Tons)	Total Sugar, R. V. Produced (Tons)	Production of Sugarcane per Acre (Tons)	Production R. V. Sugar per Acre (Tons)	Sugar yield per Ton of Sugarcane (%)
1944	12 791	280 353	5 600 456	729 928	20	2 60	13 017
1945	12 730	288 617	7 998 382	971 283	28	3 37	12 143
1946	12 828	303 307	7 538 588	916 412	25	3 02	12 156
1947	13 080	325 211	9 286 261	1 096 059	29	3 37	11 803
1948	13 615	336 285	9 541 232	1 116 232	28	3 32	11 699
1949	14 772	353 385	10 998 035	1 287 667	31	3 64	11 708
1950	15 661	367 093	10 614 633	1 298 645	29	3 54	12 234
1951	16 525	366 404	10 501 394	1 238 323	29	3 38	11 792
1952	18 312	391 763	12 536 940	1 372 293	32	3 50	10 946
1953	19 833	384 638	10 170 796	1 181 562	26	3 07	11 617
1954	19 519	367 054	10 879 643	1 203 969	30	3 28	11 066
1955	19 274	361 053	9 872 969	1 166 028	27	3 23	11 810
1956	18 423	352 896	10 306 431	1 151 749	29	3 26	11 175
1957	17 605	361 492	8 710 684	990 424	24	2 74	11 370
1958	16 517	327 707	9 067 336	934 160	28	2 85	10 302
1959	15 976	344 596	10 178 368	1 086 658	30	3 15	10 676
1960	14 973	327 961	9 996 879	1 019 033	30	3 11	10 194
1961	14 230	328 138	10 749 805	1 109 232	33	3 38	10 319
1962	13 157	308 644	9 659 361	1 008 496	31	3 27	10 441
1963	12 317	303 041	10 120 452	989 017	33	3 26	9 772





TABLE 5(a)

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE DUTY-PAID PRICE OF RAW SUGAR FOR THE 12-MONTH PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1962 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1962 WHICH WAS USED IN CONNECTION WITH SETTLEMENTS WITH GROWERS FOR PURCHASED SUGARCANE OF THE 1961-62 CROP

Month	Total Number of Daily Quotations	Monthly Average
January 1962	22	\$6.447
February "	18	6.372
March "	22	6.427
April "	20	6.434
May "	22	6.432
June "	21	6.448
July "	21	6.388
August "	23	6.543
September "	19	6.429
October "	22	6.515
November "	19	6.440
December "	18	6.538

Average for 12-month period: \$6.452



TABLE 5(b)

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE DUTY-PAID PRICE OF RAW SUGAR FOR THE 12-MONTH PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1963 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1963 WHICH WAS USED IN CONNECTION WITH SETTLEMENTS WITH GROWERS FOR PURCHASED SUGARCANE OF THE 1962-63 CROP

Month	Total Number of Daily Quotations	Monthly Average
January 1963	22	\$6.699
February "	18	6.796
March "	21	7.045
April "	21	8.263
May "	22	11.081
June "	20	8.697
July "	21	7.948
August "	22	6.648
September "	20	7.449
October "	23	9.424
November "	17	9.338
December "	21	8.781

Average for 12-month period: \$8.189





TABLE 6

TABLE SHOWING, BY MILLS, QUANTITIES OF 1961-62 CROP RAW SUGAR SOLD IN THE MAINLAND, AND ADMISSIBLE SELLING AND DELIVERY EXPENSES PER CWT. OF 96° SUGAR USED IN DETERMINING SETTLEMENT PRICES FOR 1961-62 CROP SUGARCANE

MILL	QUANTITY OF 96° SUGAR SOLD IN THE MAINLAND (CWT.) *	ADMISSIBLE SELLING AND DELIVERY EXPENSES PER CWT.
Aguirre	1,325,185.00	\$0.4257
Cortada	387,390.00	0.4829
Machete	391,462.00	0.4743
Cambalache	620,690.46	0.5640
Plazuela	412,507.96	0.5689
Canóvanas	388,581.89	0.5260
Cayey	302,314.76	0.5664
Fajardo	724,749.71	0.5565
Juncos	114,904.69	0.5155
Santa Juana	106,840.06	0.5209
Coloso	947,948.88	0.4634
Constancia-Toa	242,645.73	0.5154
Eureka	833,216.61	0.5679
Guamaní	259,538.88	0.5298
Igualdad	128,835.30	0.5385
Lafayette	578,200.81	0.4984
Los Caños	669,402.48	0.5537
Mercedita **	1,553,230.82	0.5233
Monserate	436,203.87	0.5500
Plata	1,059,045.21	0.5024
Rufina	625,326.51	0.4972
San Francisco	185,324.45	0.5711
San Vicente	510,699.56	0.5508

(\*) EITHER DIRECT OR THROUGH LOCAL REFINERIES.

(\*\*) THIS PROCESSOR SOLD ALMOST ALL OF ITS 1961-62 SUGAR PRODUCTION THROUGH ITS AFFILIATE, THE P. R. AMERICAN SUGAR REFINERY, INC. THE AVERAGE EXPENSE WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE BASIS OF CURRENT COSTS OF SHIPPING SUGAR IN BULK.

N.B. Centrals Guánica and Juanita were not producer-processors and, therefore, were free of the obligation to comply with the provisions of the 1961-62 Price Determination. Centrals Riollano, Roig, and Soller liquidated colonos' deliveries in sugar.





TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF DATA SUBMITTED BY PUERTO RICAN PRODUCER-PROCESSORS USED IN DETERMINING THE MOLASSES PAYMENT  
TO BE MADE TO COLONOS PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE DETERMINATION OF PRICES FOR THE 1962-63 CROP

Name of Mill	Net Cane Ground For Sugar (Tons)	Molasses Produced (Gallons)	Molasses Produced per Ton of Net Cane (Gallons)	Molasses Sold or Transferred (Gallons)	Total Gross Proceeds of Sales	Total Admissible Selling and Delivery Expenses	Total Net Proceeds of Sales	Net Proceeds per Gallon	Payment per Ton of Cane (*)
Aguirre	679,963.00	3,904,475	5.742187	3,904,475	\$ 805,588.45	\$ 3,349.83	\$ 802,238.62	\$0.205466	\$0.7788
Cambalache	400,286.04	2,251,973	5.625909	2,226,083	495,654.45	-	495,654.45	0.222658	0.8268
Canóvanas	281,241.90	1,676,452	5.960890	1,156,600	245,127.96	13,725.78	231,402.18	0.200071	0.7871
Coyey	140,067.37	789,764	5.638458	743,596	157,596.54	16,057.07	141,539.47	0.190345	0.7083
Coloso (**)	672,608.47	4,087,965	6.077778	4,024,693	749,092.69	38,806.43	710,286.26	0.176482	0.7079
Cortada	220,144.00	1,368,420	6.216022	1,368,420	282,340.01	9,364.48	272,975.53	0.199482	0.8184
Eureka	310,756.62	2,325,644	7.483812	2,325,964	411,705.57	965.83	410,739.74	0.176589	0.8722
Fajardo	577,677.48	3,480,275	6.024599	3,122,873	661,856.72	56,476.00	605,380.72	0.193854	0.7708
Guananí	118,390.00	756,239	6.387693	774,231	159,745.77	5,048.33	154,697.44	0.199808	0.8424
Igualdad	442,418.60	2,773,214	6.268303	2,786,940	528,215.37	1,931.57	526,283.80	0.188839	0.7812
Juncos	383,960.89	2,325,018	6.055351	2,017,544	427,595.06	38,406.04	389,189.02	0.192902	0.7709
Lafayette	256,133.05	1,449,520	5.659246	1,449,520	232,088.20	-	232,088.20	0.160114	0.5980
Los Caños	368,723.91	2,144,774	5.816748	2,144,774	473,326.16	-	473,326.16	0.220688	0.8474
Machete	183,818.00	937,471	5.099996	937,471	193,424.23	5,850.10	187,574.13	0.200085	0.6735
Mercedita	729,215.71	4,312,954	5.914511	2,087,845	428,118.76	-	428,118.76	0.205053	0.8004
Monseratte	385,165.77	2,213,619	5.747185	2,213,706	471,050.50	1,397.43	469,653.07	0.212157	0.8047
Plata	565,312.42	3,587,909	6.346772	3,587,909	664,759.08	1,297.48	663,461.60	0.184916	0.7746
Plazuela	303,469.52	2,375,060	7.826354	2,345,245	494,895.77	-	494,895.77	0.211021	1.0900
Riolano	196,127.01	1,144,068	5.833301	1,144,068	253,125.05	-	253,125.05	0.221250	0.8518
Rufina	351,883.34	2,359,284	6.704733	2,359,284	519,365.57	10,036.07	509,329.90	0.215883	0.9553
Son Francisco	120,717.97	628,527	5.208573	628,527	81,268.44	-	81,268.44	0.129300	0.4443
Son Vicente (**)	407,681.34	2,688,635	6.594943	1,551,326	355,824.17	26,975.06	328,849.11	0.211979	0.9227
Santa Juana	254,889.75	1,942,076	7.619279	1,744,346	369,693.91	33,668.42	336,025.49	0.192637	0.9687
Soller	161,145.44	911,834	5.658454	911,834	201,743.27	-	201,743.27	0.221250	0.8263
Totals and Averages	8,511,797.60	52,435,170	6.160293	47,557,274	\$9,663,202.10	\$263,355.92	\$9,399,846.18	0.197653	0.8036

(\*) EQUAL TO THE PRODUCT OF (A) 66% OF NET PROCEEDS PER GALLON, AND (B) AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF MOLASSES PER TON OF NET CANE.

(\*\*) DATA GIVEN FOR THIS MILL IS PRELIMINARY, SUBJECT TO ADJUSTMENT AFTER AUDIT OF MILL'S REPORT OF COMPLIANCE.

N.B. Centrals Guánica and Juanita were not producer-processors and therefore, were free of the obligation to comply with the Determination of Prices for the 1962-63 Crop. Central Roig liquidated in-kind growers' participation in molasses.



TABLE 8

## SUMMARY OF SUGAR MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1963

(All figures in terms of short tons of sugar, r.v.)

Name of mill	1962 Carryover	1963 Production	Transfers to Refiners	Sugar Shipped to Mainland	Sugar Delivered to Local Market	Stocks on Hand
Aguirre (4 mills)	-	127.379	12.656	114.257	532	-
Caños	-	33.955	-	33.842	-	85
C. Brewer, P.R. (5 mills)	3.000	152.221	14.026	125.873	11.052	2.715
Coloso	-	69.261	-	65.505	-	3.827
Eureka	-	32.913	3.289	29.313	99	-
Guánica	4.497	110.052	-	93.163	17.116	3.653
Igualdad	89	46.633	43.228	3.088	400	56
Juanita	-	21.188	-	21.073	40	-
Lafayette	-	27.287	6.191	21.275	-	-
Land Authority (2 mills)	-	55.661	-	55.569	-	143
Mercedita	-	79.566	79.566	-	-	-
Monserate	-	31.925	53	32.026	-	78
Plata	-	62.880	2.078	58.767	-	2.091
Riollano	-	16.866	-	16.744	-	43
Roig	-	41.258	41.258	-	-	-
Rufina	-	35.166	34.653	-	732	-
San Francisco	-	12.540	-	10.211	2.377	-
San Vicente	-	31.746	213	31.520	-	-
Soller	-	15.845	-	15.718	-	40
Totals	<u>7.586</u>	<u>1,004,342 (A)</u>	<u>237,211</u>	<u>727,944</u>	<u>32,348</u>	<u>12,731 (B)</u>

(A) DOES NOT INCLUDE 2,388 TONS OF 1962-63 CROP SUGAR PRODUCED BY C. BREWER, P.R. (CENTRAL JUNCOS), DURING DECEMBER 1962, BUT INCLUDES 17,433 TONS OF 1963-64 CROP SUGAR PRODUCED DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1963 AS FOLLOWS:  
C. BREWER, P.R. INC. 2,674 TONS; CENTRAL COLOSO 3,660 TONS; CENTRAL IGUALDAD 3,477 TONS; CENTRAL PLATA 4,019 TONS; AND CENTRAL ROIG 3,603 TONS.

(B) 1,694 TONS SHORT DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN FINAL WEIGHT AND POLARIZATION OF SUGAR MARKETED, REFINING LOSSES, SHRINKAGE, ETC.





TABLE 9

SUMMARY OF REFINED AND TURBINADO SUGAR MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1963  
(All figures in terms of short tons of sugar, raw value)

Name of Refiner or Processor	Receipts from Raw Mills	1962 Carryover (Raws)	Stocks, Sales, Refining and Other Losses (Raws)	1962 Carryover (Refined)	1963 Refined Production	Sugar Shipments (Refined)	Local Deliveries (Refined)	Stocks on Hand (Refined)
P.R. American Sugar Refinery, Inc.	140,143	230	2,555	4,496	137,818	101,252	38,806	2,068
Roig Refining Co.	48,687	-	1,309	3,930	47,378	21,881	25,522	3,887
Western Sugar Refining Co.	48,381	-	2,925	650	45,456	24,418	19,743	1,945
Subtotals	237,211	230	6,789	9,076	230,652	147,551	84,071	7,900
C. Brewer, P. R. (A)	-	-	-	408	10,029	-	10,410	-
Guánica (A)	-	-	-	1,578	18,233	-	17,116	2,695
San Francisco (A)	-	-	-	-	1,682	1,578	126	-
Totals	237,211	230	6,789 (B)	11,062 (C)	260,596	149,129	111,723	10,595 (D)

(A) INCLUDED IN TOTAL FOR EACH PROCESSOR AS PER TABLE 8.

(B) BREAKDOWN AS FOLLOWS:

RAW STOCKS .....	2,683
RAW SALES (LOCAL MARKET) ..	101
REFINING LOSSES .....	3,634
OTHER LOSSES .....	371
<u>TOTAL</u> .....	<u>6,789</u>

(C) DOES NOT INCLUDE 297 TONS EN ROUTE TO MAINLAND ON DECEMBER 31, 1962 FOR ENTRY AGAINST 1963 QUOTA.

(D) 211 TONS SHORT DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN OUTTURN WEIGHT, SPILLAGE, SHRINKAGE, ETC.





TABLE 10

SUGAR PRICES AND ESTIMATED GROWERS' INCOME PER TON OF NET CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR OF THE 1961-62 CROP

	ISLAND AVERAGE	North Zone	South Zone	East Zone	West Zone	Central Zone
<b>A - SUGAR PRICES</b>						
1. New York duty-paid price	\$6.4520	\$6.4520	\$6.4520	\$6.4520	\$6.4520	\$6.4520
2. Average selling and delivery expense allowed	0.5156	0.5505	0.4885	0.5565	0.5140	0.5168
3. F.O.B. mill price	\$5.9364	\$5.9015	\$5.9635	\$5.8955	\$5.9380	\$5.9352
<b>B - ESTIMATED GROWERS' INCOME</b>						
1. From processor:						
(a) On sugar liquidations	\$7.7960	\$6.9800	\$8.2240	\$7.4540	\$8.2540	\$8.0100
(b) On molasses payments	0.4576	0.4352	0.4818	0.4065	0.4790	0.4420
(c) Totals	\$8.2536	\$7.4152	\$8.7058	\$7.8605	\$8.7330	\$8.4520
2. From Government (Sugar Act payments)	1.3864	1.4000	1.2713	1.2486	1.5776	1.4363
3. Total estimated income	\$9.6400	\$8.8152	\$9.9771	\$9.1091	\$10.3106	\$9.8883

N. B. Income data for all mills are included in this Table, with the exception of Centrals Guánica, Juanita, Riollano, Boig, and Soller. No income data available for these mills because either they were not producer-processors or liquidated growers' deliveries of sugarcane in kind.



TABLE 11

**SUMMARY OF FARM AND ACREAGE DATA AND COST-SHARES EARNED BY PRACTICE GROUPS  
UNOER FEDERAL AND COMMONWEALTH CONSERVATION PROGRAMS IN PUERTO RICO - 1963**

Farm and Acreage Data	PUERTO RICO	District 1 CAGUAS	District 2 BAYAMON	District 3 ARECIBO	District 4 ISABELA	District 5 MAYAGUEZ	District 6 PDRCE	District 7 CAYEY
<b>FOR ALL FARMS:</b>								
1. Number of farms	45,792	10,932	6,546	5,772	5,185	4,502	5,948	6,907
2. Farmland	1,634,165	344,248	229,038	168,633	136,469	135,296	337,851	282,630
3. Cropland	703,382	127,824	95,871	84,013	66,439	78,092	155,924	95,219
4. Grassland	702,477	177,169	91,149	58,736	46,413	39,870	134,307	154,833
5. Other land	228,306	39,255	42,018	28,884	23,617	17,334	47,620	32,578
<b>FOR PARTICIPATING FARMS:</b>								
6. Number of farms	17,162	2,365	2,075	3,586	1,462	2,801	2,772	2,101
Percent participating	37	22	32	62	28	62	47	30
7. Farmland	755,557	104,457	99,918	109,890	48,574	74,035	208,134	110,549
Percent participating	46	30	44	65	36	55	62	39
8. Cropland	318,141	17,570	35,942	64,418	22,841	51,422	95,775	30,173
Percent participating	45	14	37	77	34	66	61	32
9. Grassland	362,771	78,099	51,992	26,830	19,219	11,005	97,069	78,557
Percent participating	51	44	57	46	41	28	72	51
10. Other land	74,645	8,788	11,984	18,642	6,514	11,608	15,290	1,819
<b>COST-SHARES EARNED BY PRACTICE GROUPS</b>								
11. Complex practices	\$ 108,131	\$ 32,191	\$ 16,223	\$ 5,790	\$ 3,607	\$ 4,902	\$ 35,139	\$ 10,279
Percent of total earned	7	12	7	2	3	3	13	5
12. Forestry practices	16,138	11,790	770	44	578	985	-	1,971
Percent of total earned	1	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	1
13. Grassland practices	805,652	228,397	165,638	75,446	101,599	9,288	74,969	150,315
Percent of total earned	53	82	71	25	88	6	28	78
14. Coffee practices	602,285	7,188	51,694	214,661	9,801	131,684	157,741	29,516
Percent of total earned	39	2	22	73	9	90	59	16
15. Total cost-shares earned	1,532,206	279,566	234,325	295,941	115,585	146,859	267,849	192,081
Small cost-share increases	\$ 140,269	\$ 25,245	\$ 22,121	\$ 27,182	\$ 10,645	\$ 16,962	\$ 20,920	\$ 17,194
Total payments	\$1,672,475	\$ 304,811	\$256,446	\$323,123	\$126,230	\$163,821	\$288,769	\$209,275
Percent of total payments		18	15	19	8	10	17	13

(\*) Less than 0.5%





TABLE 12

## SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES CARRIED OUT UNDER FEDERAL AND COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS IN PUERTO RICO, 1963

Practice Number	Title	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM Agricultural Conservation Program			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES								
B-6	DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS OR SEEPS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	75	81	\$ 15,949	-	-	\$ -
B-7	CONSTRUCTION OF OAMS, PITS OR PONOS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	38	38	31,403	-	-	-
C-1	ESTABLISHMENT OF SDO WATERWAYS	1,000 SQ. FT.	48	240	1,607	-	-	-
C-5	CONSTRUCTION OF DIVERSION AND HILLSIDE DITCHES TO CONTROL EROSION	100 LIN. FT.	439	22,342	22,351	-	-	-
C-6	CONSTRUCTION OF EROSION CONTROL OAMS	NUMBER	1	1	265	-	-	-
C-7	CONSTRUCTION OF MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES TO DISPOSE OF EXCESS WATER	NUMBER	1	1	55	-	-	-
C-9	CONSTRUCTION OF OPEN DRAINAGE DITCHES	ACRES DRAINED	5	1,380	7,645	-	-	-
C-12	REORGANIZATION OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS TO CONTROL EROSION AND CONSERVE WATER	NUMBER	2	2	3,756	-	-	-
C-13	LEVELING IRRIGABLE LAND TO CONTROL EROSION AND TO CONSERVE IRRIGATION WATER	ACRE	6	244	8,604	-	-	-
C-14	CONSTRUCTION OF OAMS, PITS OR PONOS TO CONSERVE WATER FOR IRRIGATION	NUMBER	16	16	16,016	-	-	-
C-15	LINING IRRIGATION DITCHES TO PREVENT EROSION AND TO CONSERVE WATER	LIN. FT.	1	2,500	250	-	-	-
F-2(88)	PLANTING VEGETATIVE BARRIERS TO CONTROL EROSION	100 LIN. FT.	12	200	60	-	-	-
F-2(A-8)	PLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS FOR EROSION CONTROL	ACRE	10	17	170	-	-	-
A-7	PLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS FOR FORESTRY PURPOSES	100 TREES	313	3,603	16,068	-	-	-
B-10	IMPROVEMENT OF A STAND OF FOREST TREES	ACRE	3	7	70	-	-	-
SUBTOTALS			865		\$124,269			
B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES								
A-2(A+B)	ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	4,182	11,273	\$172,303	2,456	17,265	\$260,151
A-2(C)	FERTILIZING PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	3,551	17,552	224,138	1,271	5,301	88,752
A-4	APPLICATION OF LIME TO PERMIT USE OF CONSERVING CROPS	ACRE	-	-	-	46	773	7,171
B-1(A)	IMPROVEMENT OF AN ESTABLISHED VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL PROTECTION	ACRE	3	25	250	4	23	230
B-1(B)	FERTILIZING IMPROVED VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	6	14	105	-	-	-
B-3	CONTROL OF COMPETITIVE SHRUBS ON PASTURE LAND	ACRE	133	3,238	12,952	100	4,655	18,619
B-8(A)	INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	LIN. FT.	167	194,579	11,796	-	-	-
B-8(B+C)	CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE FACILITIES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	131	176	7,720	-	-	-
B-9	CONSTRUCTION OF FENCES TO PROTECT ESTABLISHED COVER	100 LIN. FT.	357	4,852	14,556	92	1,444	4,336
E-4	APPLICATION OF SUGAR MILL REFUSE TO PERMIT PASTURE ESTABLISHMENT	ACRE	1	1	10	2	17	170
F-2(13)	INSTALLATION OF FACILITIES FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION	NUMBER	5	5	2,393	-	-	-
SUBTOTALS			6,111		\$446,223	2,625		\$359,429
C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES								
F-2(89)A	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	3,050	6,960	\$104,387	2,092	6,141	\$ 92,062
F-2(89)B	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES TO IMPROVE THE PROTECTION TO STEEP SLOPES	ACRE	5,661	14,662	109,807	4,689	16,340	122,482
1	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COFFEE GROVES	ACRE	-	-	-	335	649	48,697
2(a)	SPRAYING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	-	-	-	308	1,374	9,740
4	ELIMINATING LOW-PRODUCING COFFEE TREES	ACRE	-	-	-	436	2,878	115,110
SUBTOTALS			6,977		\$214,194	5,117		\$388,091
NET TOTALS			11,789		\$784,686			\$747,520
PLUS SMALL COST-SHARE INCREASE					83,247			57,022
GRAND TOTALS					\$867,933			\$804,542



TABLE 13

## DISTRICT NO. 1 (CAGUAS) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1963

Practice Number	Title	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM Agricultural Conservation Program			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
A • COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES								
66	DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS OR SEEPS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	18	20	\$ 3,272	-	-	\$ -
67	CONSTRUCTION OF OAMS, PITS OR PONOS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	16	16	18,366	-	-	-
68	ESTABLISHMENT OF SOO WATERWAYS	1,000 SO. FT.	1	50	541	-	-	-
69	CONSTRUCTION OF OIVERSION AND HILLSIDE DITCHES TO CONTROL EROSION	100 LIN. FT.	80	3,843	3,750	-	-	-
70	CONSTRUCTION OF OPEN ORAINAGE DITCHES	ACRES ORAINEO	4	1,230	5,825	-	-	-
71	CONSTRUCTION OF OAMS, PITS OR PONOS TO CONSERVE WATER FOR IRRIGATION	NUMBER	1	1	397	-	-	-
72(a-b)	PLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS FOR EROSION CONTROL	ACRE	2	4	40	-	-	-
73	PLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS FOR FORESTRY PURPOSES	100 TREES	232	2,685	11,750	-	-	-
	SUBTOTALS		311		\$43,981			
B • UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES								
4-2(a-b)	ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	1,494	3,048	\$52,270	805	4,209	\$ 63,314
4-2(c)	FERTILIZING PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	1,425	5,946	88,472	168	671	8,718
4-4	APPLICATION OF LIME TO PERMIT USE OF CONSERVING CROPS	ACRE	-	-	-	10	397	2,317
5-1(a)	IMPROVEMENT OF AN ESTABLISHED VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL PROTECTION	ACRE	1	1	10	3	3	30
5-1(a)	FERTILIZING IMPROVED VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	4	4	30	-	-	-
5-2	CONTROL OF COMPETITIVE SHRUBS ON PASTURE LAND	ACRE	6	164	656	28	1,101	4,403
5-3(a)	INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	LIN. FT.	24	19,177	1,434	-	-	-
5-3(b)	CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE FACILITIES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	9	9	584	-	-	-
5-4	CONSTRUCTION OF FENCES TO PROTECT ESTABLISHED COVER	100 LIN.FT.	145	1,592	4,777	29	461	1,384
	SUBTOTALS		2,107		\$148,233	505		\$ 80,164
C • UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES								
7-2(b)(9)a	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	30	30	\$ 454	16	64	964
7-2(b)(9)b	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES TO IMPROVE THE PROTECTION TO STEEP SLOPES	ACRE	263	333	2,305	181	311	2,275
2(a)	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COFFEE GROVES	ACRE	-	-	-	2	6	450
4	SPRAYING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	-	-	-	13	16	106
	ELIMINATING LOW-PRODUCING COFFEE TREES	ACRE	-	-	-	3	16	634
	SUBTOTALS		285		\$ 2,759	239		\$ 4,429
	NET TOTALS		2,137		194,973			84,593
	PLUS SMALL COST-SHARE INCREASE				20,599			4,646
	GRAND TOTALS				\$215,572			\$ 89,239





## DISTRICT NO. 2 (BAYAMON) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1963

TABLE 14

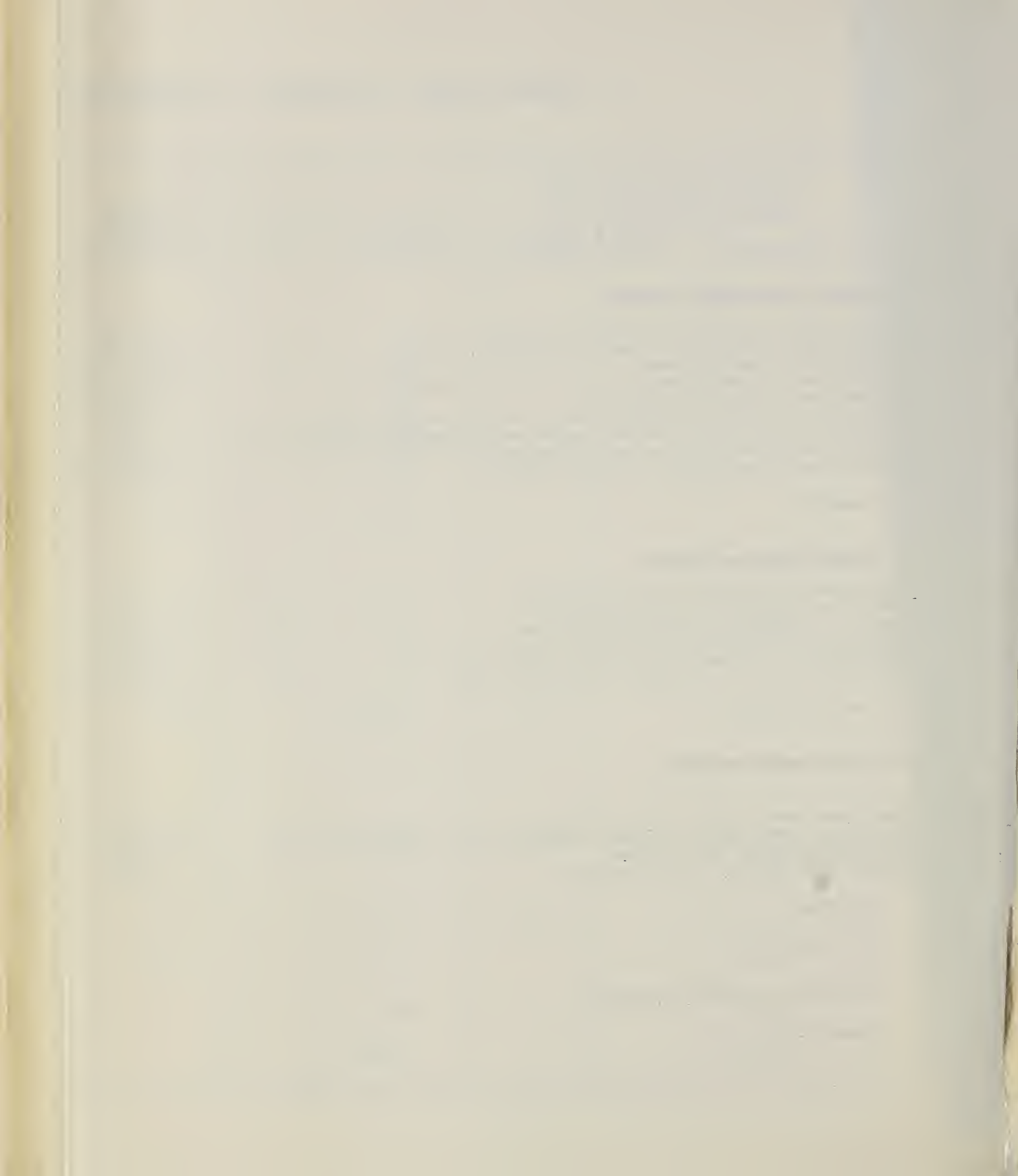
Practice Number	Title	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM Agricultural Conservation Program			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES								
A-7	PLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS FOR FORESTRY PURPOSES	100 TREES	15	147	\$ 770	-	-	-
B-6	DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS OR SEEPS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	17	18	4,087	-	-	-
B-7	CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS, PITS OR PONDS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	3	3	1,086	-	-	-
C-5	CONSTRUCTION OF DIVERSION DITCHES AND HILLSIDE DITCHES TO CONTROL EROSION	100 LIN. FT.	188	9,026	9,160	-	-	-
C-9	CONSTRUCTION OF OPEN DRAINAGE DITCHES	ACRES DRAINED	1	150	1,820	-	-	-
F-2(A+B)	PLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS FOR EROSION CONTROL	ACRE	5	6	70	-	-	-
SUBTOTALS			210		\$ 16,993			
B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES								
A-2(A+B)	ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	658	2,499	\$ 31,790	578	3,682	\$ 55,348
A-2(C)	FERTILIZING PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	643	3,630	46,905	397	1,540	20,328
A-4	APPLICATION OF LIME TO PERMIT USE OF CONSERVING CROPS	ACRE	-	-	-	29	220	3,402
B-1(A)	IMPROVEMENT OF AN ESTABLISHED VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL PROTECTION	ACRE	1	10	100	-	-	-
B-3	CONTROL OF COMPETITIVE SHRUBS ON PASTURE LAND	ACRE	10	524	2,095	3	135	540
B-8(A)	INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	LIN. FT.	24	28,016	1,916	-	-	-
B-8(A+C)	CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE FACILITIES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	18	18	1,176	-	-	-
B-9	CONSTRUCTION OF FENCES TO PROTECT ESTABLISHED COVER	100 LIN. FT.	35	512	1,536	15	147	442
E-4	APPLICATION OF SUGAR MILL REFUSE TO PERMIT PASTURE ESTABLISHMENT	ACRE	-	-	-	1	6	60
SUBTOTALS			1,072		\$ 85,518	566		\$ 80,120
C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES								
F-2(33)A	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	218	385	\$ 5,592	448	352	\$ 5,287
F-2(33)B	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES TO IMPROVE THE PROTECTION TO STEEP SLOPES	ACRE	341	715	5,400	727	2,528	18,957
1	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COFFEE GROVES	ACRE	-	-	-	27	28	2,137
2(a)	SPRAYING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	-	-	-	38	120	944
4	ELIMINATING LOW-PRODUCING COFFEE TREES	ACRE	-	-	-	38	334	13,377
SUBTOTALS			517		\$ 10,992	872		\$ 40,702
NET TOTALS			1,234		\$ 113,503			\$ 120,822
PLUS SMALL COST-SHARE INCREASE					11,370			10,751
GRAND TOTALS					\$ 124,873			\$ 131,573



## DISTRICT No. 3 (ARECIBO) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1963

TABLE 15

Practice Number	Title	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS		
			Agricultural Conservation Program			Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES								
A-7	PLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS FOR FORESTRY PURPOSES	100 TREES	1	11	\$ 44	-	-	-
B-6	DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS OR SEEPS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	23	23	4,460	-	-	-
B-7	CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS, PITS OR PONDS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	1	1	372	-	-	-
C-1	ESTABLISHMENT OF SOO WATERWAYS	1,000 SQ. FT.	2	4	33	-	-	-
C-5	CONSTRUCTING DIVERSION OR HILLSIDE DITCHES TO CONTROL EROSION	100 LIN. FT.	2	25	25	-	-	-
C-13	LEVELING IRRIGABLE LAND TO CONTROL EROSION AND TO CONSERVE IRRIGATION WATER	ACRE	1	22	880	-	-	-
F-2(A-B)	PLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS FOR EROSION CONTROL	ACRE	1	2	20	-	-	-
SUBTOTALS			27		\$ 5,834			
B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES								
A-2(A/B)	ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	274	1,107	\$16,630	280	1,393	\$ 20,979
A-2(C)	FERTILIZING PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	280	1,662	22,102	191	734	10,047
A-4	APPLICATION OF LIME TO PERMIT USE OF CONSERVING CROPS	ACRE	-	-	-	2	78	660
B-3	CONTROL OF COMPETITIVE SHRUBS ON PASTURE LAND	ACRE	2	6	26	2	105	420
B-8(A)	INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	LIN. FT.	16	7,112	869	-	-	-
B-8(B/C)	CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE FACILITIES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	12	22	959	-	-	-
B-9	CONSTRUCTION OF FENCES TO PROTECT ESTABLISHED COVER	100 LIN. FT.	42	612	1,836	22	266	798
E-4	APPLICATION OF SUGAR MILL REFUSE TO PERMIT PASTURE ESTABLISHMENT	ACRE	1	1	10	1	11	110
SUBTOTALS			444		\$42,432	297		\$ 33,014
C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES								
F-2(89)A	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	1,202	3,468	\$49,988	443	2,839	\$ 42,583
F-2(89)B	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES TO IMPROVE THE PROTECTION TO STEEP SLOPES	ACRE	1,354	4,940	36,634	875	4,063	30,468
1	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COFFEE GROVES	ACRE	-	-	-	89	181	13,567
2(B)	SPRAYING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	-	-	-	65	462	3,455
4	ELIMINATING LOW-PRODUCING COFFEE TREES	ACRE	-	-	-	143	949	37,966
SUBTOTALS			2,388		\$ 86,622	1,270		\$128,039
NET TOTALS			2,557		\$134,888			\$161,053
PLUS SMALL COST-SHARE INCREASE					15,263			11,919
GRAND TOTALS					\$150,151			\$172,972

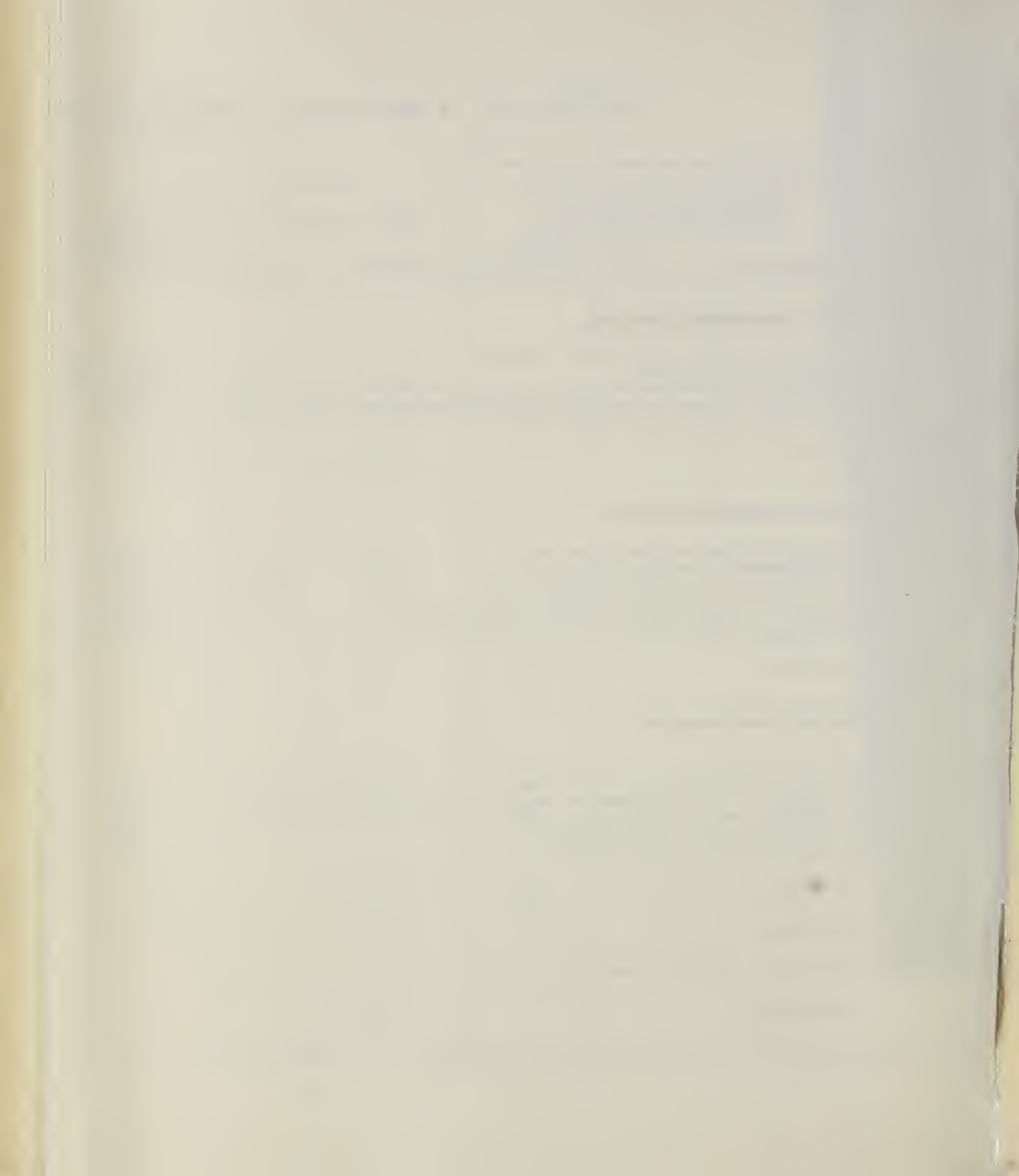




## DISTRICT NO. 4 (ISABELA) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1963

TABLE 16

Practice Number	Title	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS		
			Agricultural Conservation Program			Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
<b>A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES</b>								
A-7	PLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS FOR FORESTRY PURPOSES	100 TREES	18	120	\$ 578	-	-	-
B-7	CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS, PITS OR PONDS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	2	2	359	-	-	-
C-1	ESTABLISHMENT OF SOO WATERWAYS	1,000 SQ. FT.	15	32	229	-	-	-
C-5	CONSTRUCTION OF DIVERSION AND HILLSIDE DITCHES TO CONTROL EROSION	100 LIN. FT.	21	691	694	-	-	-
C-6	CONSTRUCTION OF EROSION CONTROL DAMS	NUMBER	1	1	265	-	-	-
C-7	CONSTRUCTION OF MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES TO DISPOSE OF EXCESS WATER	NUMBER	1	1	55	-	-	-
C-13	LEVELING IRRIGABLE LAND TO CONTROL EROSION AND TO CONSERVE IRRIGATION WATER	ACRE	1	18	560	-	-	-
C-14	CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS, PITS OR PONDS TO CONSERVE WATER FOR IRRIGATION	NUMBER	1	1	1,412	-	-	-
F-2(88)	PLANTING VEGETATIVE BARRIERS TO CONTROL EROSION	100 LIN. FT.	8	110	33	-	-	-
	SUBTOTALS		51		\$ 4,185			
<b>B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES</b>								
A-2(A/e)	ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	377	1,220	\$18,405	388	2,200	\$33,276
A-2(C)	FERTILIZING PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	325	1,799	23,286	259	1,195	17,361
B-3	CONTROL OF COMPETITIVE SHRUBS ON PASTURE LAND	ACRE	4	30	120	1	2	6
B-8(A)	INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	LIN. FT.	63	75,767	4,318	-	-	-
B-8(e/c)	CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE FACILITIES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	59	87	3,386	-	-	-
B-9	CONSTRUCTION OF FENCES TO PROTECT ESTABLISHED COVER	100 LIN. FT.	41	459	1,377	4	21	64
	SUBTOTALS		567		\$50,892	429		\$50,707
<b>C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES</b>								
F-2(89)A	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	72	37	\$ 550	183	70	\$ 1,045
F-2(89)B	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES TO IMPROVE THE PROTECTION TO STEEP SLOPES	ACRE	497	582	4,635	245	471	3,532
1	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COFFEE GROVES	ACRE	-	-	-	1	1	37
2(B)	SPRAYING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	-	-	-	1	1	2
	SUBTOTALS		521		\$ 5,185	276		\$ 4,616
	NET TOTALS		1,026		\$60,262			\$55,323
	PLUS SMALL COST-SHARE INCREASES				6,080			4,565
	GRAND TOTALS				\$66,342			\$59,888



## DISTRICT NO. 5 (MAYAGUEZ) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1963

TABLE 17

Practice Number	Title	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM Agricultural Conservation Program			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES								
A-7	PLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS FOR FORESTRY PURPOSES	100 TREES	20	218	\$ 985	-	-	-
C-1	ESTABLISHMENT OF SOD WATERWAYS	1,000 SQ. FT.	28	145	754	-	-	-
C-5	CONSTRUCTION OF DIVERSION AND HILLSIDE DITCHES TO CONTROL EROSION	100 LIN. FT.	33	2,846	2,872	-	-	-
C-12	REORGANIZATION OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS TO CONTROL EROSION AND CONSERVE WATER	NUMBER	1	1	1,256	-	-	-
F-2(A-B)	PLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS FOR EROSION CONTROL	ACRE	1	2	20	-	-	-
SUBTOTALS			72		\$5,887			
B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES								
A-2(A/B)	ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	37	152	\$2,302	63	145	\$ 2,198
A-2(C)	FERTILIZING PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	48	212	2,770	35	73	808
B-3	CONTROL OF COMPETITIVE SHRUBS ON PASTURE LAND	ACRE	2	100	400	1	80	320
B-8(A)	INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	LIN. FT.	3	3,835	196	-	-	-
B-8(B/C)	CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE FACILITIES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	2	2	92	-	-	-
B-9	CONSTRUCTION OF FENCES TO PROTECT ESTABLISHED COVER	100 LIN. FT.	2	37	111	2	31	91
SUBTOTALS			57		\$5,871	64		\$ 3,417
C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES								
F-2(B9)A	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	1,003	1,463	\$24,147	582	800	\$11,944
F-2(B9)B	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES TO IMPROVE THE PROTECTION TO STEEP SLOPES	ACRE	1,092	4,276	32,068	1,064	2,776	20,819
1	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COFFEE GROVES	ACRE	-	-	-	81	162	12,098
2(B)	SPRAYING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	-	-	-	13	151	1,114
4	ELIMINATING LOW-PRODUCING COFFEE TREES	ACRE	-	-	-	115	740	29,494
SUBTOTALS			1,818		\$56,215	1,268		\$75,469
NET TOTALS			1,898		\$67,973			\$78,886
PLUS SMALL COST-SHARE INCREASES					9,942			7,020
GRAND TOTALS					\$77,915			\$85,906

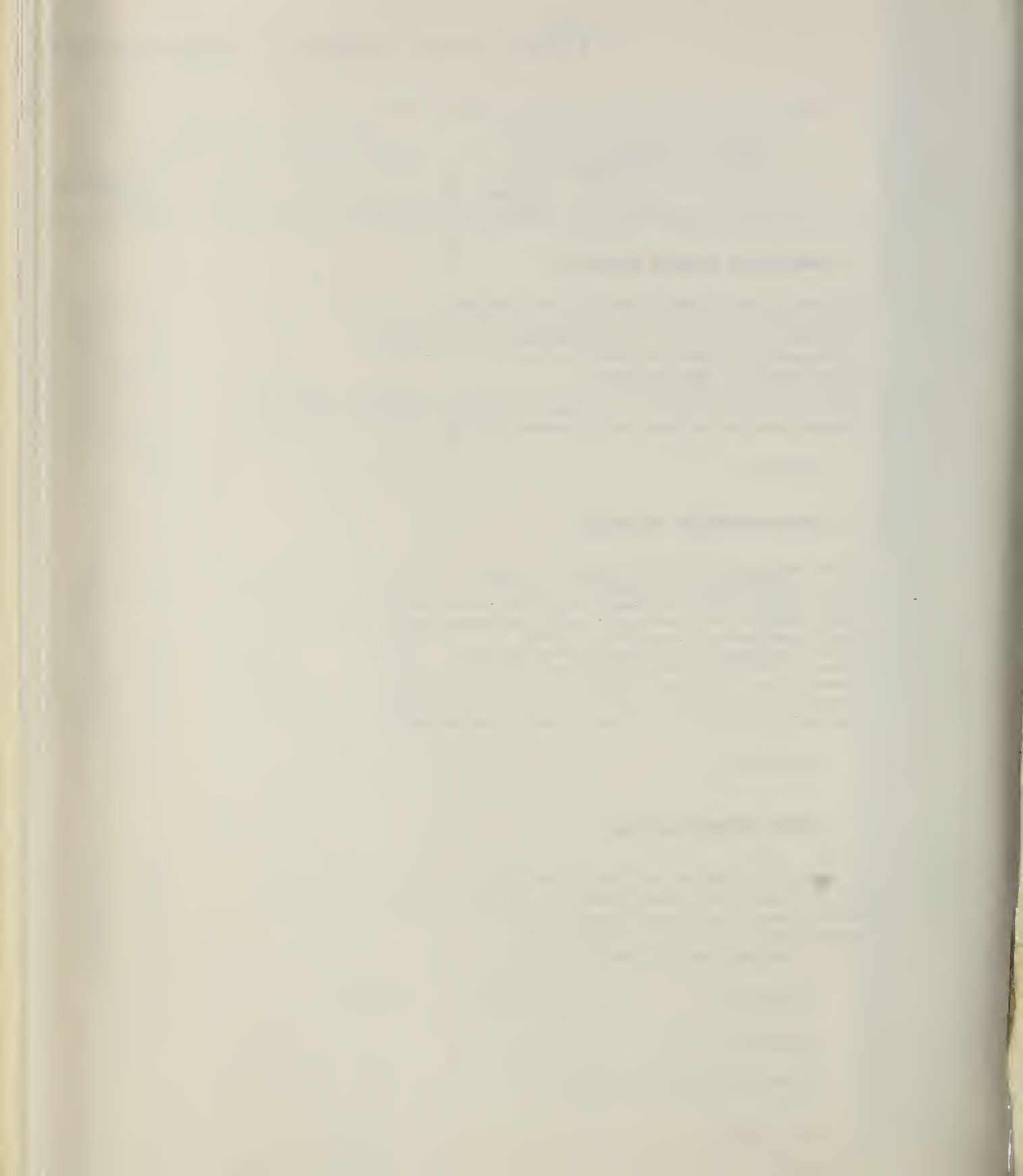




TABLE 18

## DISTRICT NO. 6 (PONCE) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES 1963

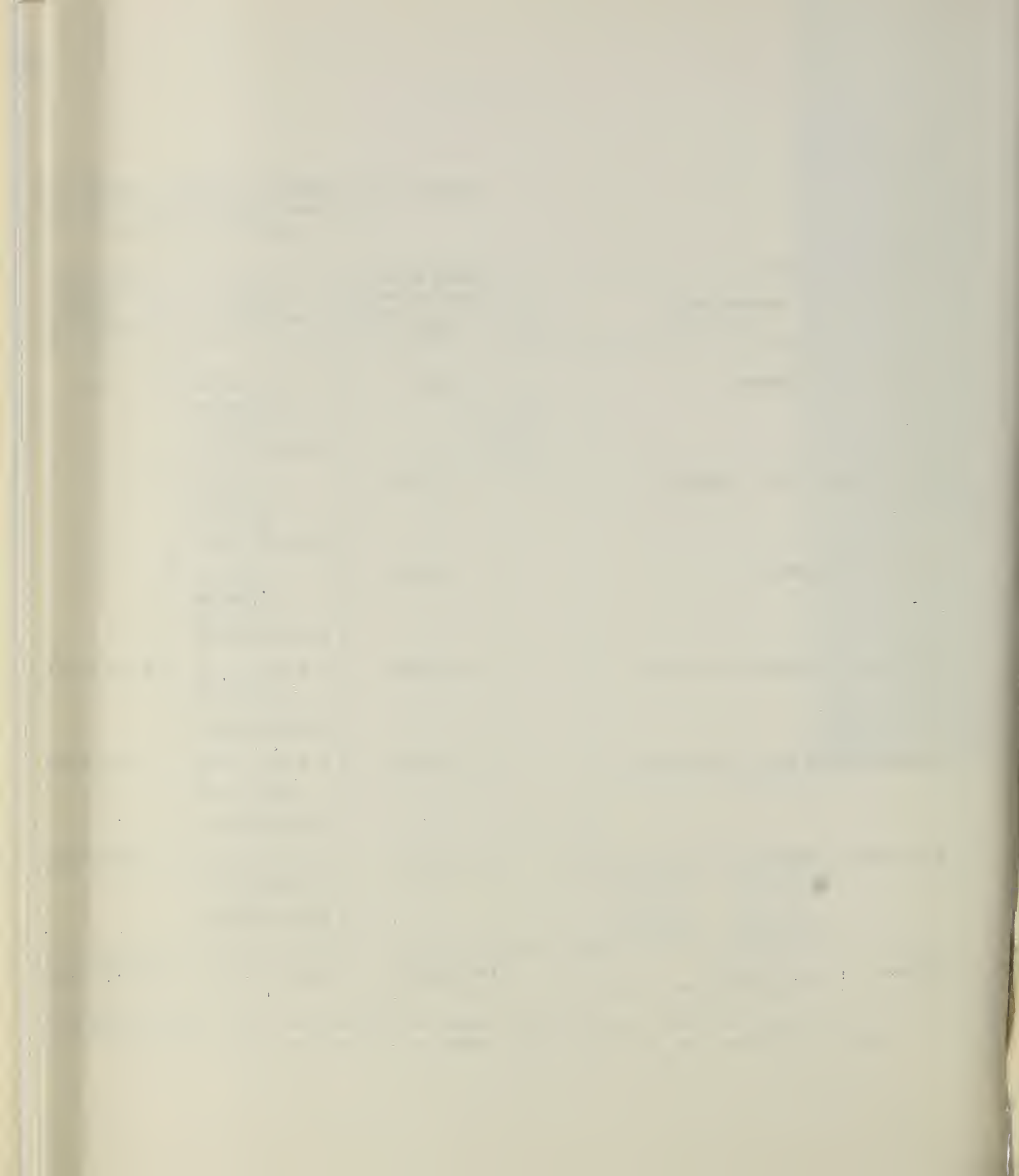
Practice Number	Title	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS		
			Agricultural Conservation Program			Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES								
B-6	DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS OR SEEPS	NUMBER	3	3	\$ 1,619	-	-	-
B-7	CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS, PITS OR PONOS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	14	14	9,394	-	-	-
C-1	ESTABLISHMENT OF SOD WATERWAYS	1,000 SQ. FT.	1	8	43	-	-	-
C-5	CONSTRUCTION OF DIVERSION AND HILLSIDE DITCHES TO CONTROL EROSION	100 LIN. FT.	3	516	516	-	-	-
C-12	REORGANIZATION OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS TO CONTROL EROSION AND CONSERVE WATER	NUMBER	1	1	2,500	-	-	-
C-13	LEVELING IRRIGABLE LAND TO CONTROL EROSION AND TO CONSERVE IRRIGATION WATER	NUMBER	4	4	7,164	-	-	-
C-14	CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS, PITS OR PONOS TO CONSERVE WATER FOR IRRIGATION	NUMBER	13	13	13,633	-	-	-
C-15	LINING IRRIGATION DITCHES TO PREVENT EROSION AND TO CONSERVE WATER	LIN. FT.	1	2,500	250	-	-	-
F-2(A-8)	PLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS FOR EROSION CONTROL	ACRE	1	2	20	-	-	-
SUBTOTALS			40		\$ 35,139			
B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES								
A-2(A+B)	ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	598	997	\$ 15,154	198	1,982	\$ 29,166
A-2(C)	FERTILIZING PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	266	1,053	10,899	85	441	4,900
B-3	CONTROL OF COMPETITIVE SHRUBS ON PASTURE LAND	ACRE	54	954	3,815	20	832	3,330
B-6(A)	INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	LIN. FT.	24	46,387	2,122	-	-	-
B-6(B/C)	CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE FACILITIES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	22	28	1,222	-	-	-
B-9	CONSTRUCTION OF FENCES TO PROTECT ESTABLISHED COVER	100 LIN. FT.	24	442	1,324	11	281	844
F-2(13)	INSTALLATION OF FACILITIES FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION	NUMBER	4	4	2,193	-	-	-
SUBTOTALS			727		\$ 36,729	204		\$ 38,240
C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES								
F-2(89)A	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	254	1,463	\$ 21,943	336	1,726	\$ 25,894
F-2(89)B	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES TO IMPROVE THE PROTECTION TO STEEP SLOPES	ACRE	798	2,890	21,896	1,265	4,900	36,750
1	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COFFEE GROVES	ACRE	-	-	-	127	246	18,518
2(B)	SPRAYING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	-	-	-	173	615	4,078
4	ELIMINATING LOW-PRODUCING COFFEE TREES	ACRE	-	-	-	120	216	28,662
SUBTOTALS			940		\$ 43,839	1,473		\$113,902
NET TOTALS			1,332		\$116,707			\$152,142
PLUS SMALL COST-SHARE INCREASE					8,774			12,146
GRAND TOTALS					\$124,481			\$164,288



## DISTRICT NO. 7 (CAYEY) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1963

TABLE 19

Practice Number	Title	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM Agricultural Conservation Program			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farm	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farm	Extent	Cost-Shares
A - COMPLEX AND FORESTRY PRACTICES								
A-7	PLANTING TREES OR SHRUBS FOR FORESTRY PURPOSES	100 TREES	27	422	\$ 1,901	-	-	-
B-6	DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINGS OR SEEPS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	14	17	2,511	-	-	-
B-7	CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS, PITS OR PONDS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER-	NUMBER	2	2	1,826	-	-	-
B-10	IMPROVEMENT OF A STAND OF FOREST TREES	ACRE	3	7	70	-	-	-
C-1	ESTABLISHMENT OF SOD WATERWAYS	1,000 SQ. FT.	1	1	7	-	-	-
C-5	CONSTRUCTION OF DIVERSION AND HILLSIDE DITCHES TO CONTROL EROSION	100 LIN. FT.	112	5,395	5,334	-	-	-
C-14	CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS, PITS OR PONDS TO CONSERVE WATER FOR IRRIGATION	NUMBER	1	1	574	-	-	-
F-2(BB)	PLANTING VEGETATIVE BARRIERS TO CONTROL EROSION	100 LIN. FT.	14	90	27	-	-	-
SUBTOTALS			154		\$ 12,250			
B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES								
A-2(A/B)	ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	744	2,250	\$ 35,752	344	3,704	\$ 55,870
A-2(C)	FERTILIZING PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	564	3,250	29,704	136	588	6,592
A-4	APPLICATION OF LIME TO PERMIT USE OF CONSERVING CROPS	ACRE	-	-	-	5	78	792
B-1(A)	IMPROVEMENT OF AN ESTABLISHED VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL PROTECTION	ACRE	1	14	140	1	20	200
B-1(B)	FERTILIZING IMPROVED VEGETATIVE COVER	ACRE	2	10	75	-	-	-
B-3	CONTROL OF COMPETITIVE SHRUBS ON PASTURE LAND	ACRE	55	1,460	5,840	45	2,400	9,600
B-8(A)	INSTALLATION OF PIPELINES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	LIN. FT.	13	14,285	941	-	-	-
B-8(B/C)	CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE FACILITIES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	NUMBER	9	10	301	-	-	-
B-9	CONSTRUCTION OF FENCES TO PROTECT ESTABLISHED COVER	100 LIN. FT.	70	1,198	3,595	9	237	713
F-2(13)	INSTALLATION OF FACILITIES FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION	NUMBER	1	1	200	-	-	-
SUBTOTALS			1,137		\$ 76,548	379		\$ 73,767
C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES								
F-2(B9)A	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	31	114	\$ 1,713	104	290	\$ 4,345
F-2(B9)B	FERTILIZING COFFEE GROVES TO IMPROVE THE PROTECTION TO STEEP SLOPES	ACRE	492	926	6,869	332	1,291	9,681
1	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COFFEE GROVES	ACRE	-	-	-	8	25	1,890
2(B)	SPRAYING COFFEE GROVES 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD	ACRE	-	-	-	5	9	41
4	ELIMINATING LOW-PRODUCING COFFEE TREES	ACRE	-	-	-	17	124	4,977
SUBTOTALS			506		\$ 8,582	410		\$ 20,934
NET TOTALS			1,605		\$97,380			\$ 94,701
PLUS SMALL COST-SHARE INCREASE					11,219			5,975
GRAND TOTALS					\$108,599			\$100,676





SUMMARY OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION TOBACCO LOANS  
Crop Years 1946-47 Through 1962-63  
As of June 30, 1964

Association	Green Weight Subject to C. C. C. Loans (Pounds)	Actual Loan (Dollars) (*)	Sales Support by C. C. C. Without Actual Loans	Total Sales Subject to C. C. C. Support	Tobacco on Hand (Dry Weight)	Outstanding Loans	Written Off as a Loss
J. Morales and Company	989,712	\$ 244,297.94 176,539.85 <u>\$ 420,837.79</u>	None	\$ 420,837.79	None	Sold for more than expenses plus loan.	-
Ignacio López Colón (1946-47)	247,105	\$ 62,427.38 28,123.81 <u>\$ 90,551.19</u>	"	90,551.19	"	"	-
Andrés Torres Montero	448,195	\$ 110,915.06 45,449.84 <u>\$ 156,364.89</u>	"	156,364.89	"	"	-
Cosecheros de Tabaco de Utuado	15,492,879	\$ 4,306,671.65 759,529.51 <u>\$ 5,066,201.16</u>	\$ 1,423,443.74	5,965,597.32	"	"	-
Cooperativa (A.B.C.) Tabacalera	15,623,117	\$ 3,057,730.45 427,191.08 <u>\$ 3,484,921.53</u>	2,029,166.63	5,826,648.77	"	"	1948-50 \$ 18,692.34
P.R. Tobacco Marketing Coop. Association	132,813,173	\$10,339,105.77 3,601,963.11 <u>\$14,141,068.88</u>	31,228,021.71	46,877,736.95	"	"	1946-47 70,417.24 1947-48 225,939.82 1949-50 109,911.51 1954-55 131,041.32
Totals	165,614,181	\$23,359,945.44	\$34,680,632.08	\$59,337,736.91	-	-	\$536,001.43

(\*) IN THIS COLUMN THE FIRST FIGURE IS THE ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGINAL LOAN, SECOND FIGURE IS ADDITIONAL TO COVER HANDLING EXPENSES, AND THE THIRD IS THE AMOUNT OF THE ORIGINAL LOAN PLUS ADDITION TO COVER HANDLING EXPENSES.



TABLE 22

AVERAGE PRICES FOR DUTY-PAID SUGAR, 96° BASIS, PREVAILING IN THE  
NEW YORK MARKET DURING BIWEEKLY PERIODS OF THE 1963 GRINDING  
SEASON IN WHICH DELIVERIES OF PURCHASED CANE WERE MADE  
TO VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

P e r i o d	Price per Cwt.
February 4 - February 17, 1963	\$6.743
February 18 - March 3, 1963	6.868
March 4, - March 17, 1963	6.872
March 18 - March 31, 1963	7.232
April 1 - April 14, 1963	7.651
April 15 - April 28, 1963	8.575
April 29 - May 12, 1963	9.688
May 13 - May 26, 1963	12.088
May 27 - June 9, 1963	10.028
June 10 - June 23, 1963	8.665





TABLE 21

STATISTICAL DATA ON THE OUTTURN OF THE 1963 SUGAR PROGRAM FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS  
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED HARVESTED ACRES

Specified Harvested Acres	Number of Farms	Acres Harvested for Sugar in 1963	Sugarcane Ground (Tons)	Sugar, R. V. Produced (Cwt.)	Computed Net Payment	Average Payment per Farm	Average Payment per Cwt. of Sugar Raw Value	Average Payment per Acre Harvested
0.1 - 1.0	19	14.9	208.5	445.22	\$ 356.16	\$ 18.75	\$0.80	\$23.90
1.1 - 2.0	30	54.0	686.2	1,468.74	1,174.96	39.17	0.80	21.76
2.1 - 3.0	14	38.5	504.2	1,035.65	828.53	59.18	0.80	21.52
3.1 - 5.0	20	84.9	1,275.4	2,735.11	2,188.07	109.40	0.80	25.77
5.1 - 10.0	19	148.0	2,612.6	5,490.93	4,392.74	231.20	0.80	29.68
10.1 - 15.0	7	90.4	2,377.9	5,057.73	4,046.20	578.03	0.80	44.76
15.1 - 50.0	15	535.2	15,903.7	33,998.07	27,198.45	1,813.23	0.80	50.82
50.1 - 100.0	1	80.0	1,590.3	3,397.86	2,718.29	2,718.29	0.80	33.98
100.1 - over	4	3,241.6	126,040.8	263,019.80	151,446.45	37,861.61	0.58	46.72
Totals and Averages	129	4,287.5	151,199.6	316,649.11	\$194,349.85	\$ 1,506.59	\$0.61	\$45.33

TABLE 23

SUMMARY OF THE CONSERVATION PRACTICES CARRIED OUT UNDER THE 1963 UNIFIED  
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Practice Number	Title	FEDERAL FUNDS Agricultural Conservation Program			INSULAR FUNDS		
		Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
ST. CROIX							
A-2(a)	PLANTING GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE	11	108 ACRES	\$ 2,154	7	84 ACRES	\$ 1,286
A-2(b)	APPLYING FERTILIZER TO GRASSES	-	-	-	2	56 CWT.	98
A-2(c)	ERADICATION OF SHRUBS OR TREES FOR ESTABLISHING NEW PERMANENT PASTURE	18	177 ACRES	2,743	19	573 ACRES	8,886
B-3	CONTROL OF COMPETITIVE SHRUBS ON PASTURE LAND	14	294 ACRES	2,942	16	1,073 ACRES	10,729
B-5	CONSTRUCTING WELLS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	3	110 LIN. FT.	495	7	586 LIN. FT.	3,043
B-7(A)	CONSTRUCTING PONDS OR DAMS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	-	-	-	1	5,620 CU. YDS.	1,124
B-8(A)	INSTALLING PIPELINES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	-	-	-	4	6,854 LIN. FT.	902
B-8(B)	STORAGE FACILITIES FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	-	-	-	-	-	-
B-9	CONSTRUCTING PERMANENT FENCES	-	-	-	1	53 CU. YDS.	536
	(A) BARBED WIRE	1	400 LIN. FT.	16	3	13,800 LIN. FT.	553
	(B) WOVEN WIRE	10	22,500 LIN. FT.	1,351	9	20,900 LIN. FT.	1,259
C-14	CONSTRUCTING IRRIGATION DAMS ORD PDNOS	1	1,273 CU. YDS.	255	1	84 LIN. FT. OFF PIPE	36
	NET PARTICIPATING FARMS	46			35		
	TOTAL COST-SHARES			\$ 9,956			\$28,452
	PLUS SMALL COST-SHARE INCREASES			514			166
	TOTAL PAYMENTS			\$10,470			\$28,618
ST. THOMAS							
A-2(c)	ERADICATION OF SHRUBS OR TREES FOR ESTABLISHING NEW PERMANENT PASTURE	2	12 ACRES	\$ 186	2	33 ACRES	\$ 511
B-3	CONTROL OF COMPETITIVE SHRUBS ON PASTURE LAND	-	-	-	1	20 ACRES	200
C-4	CONSTRUCTING PERMANENT BARRIERS TO FORM BENCH TERRACES	6	150 CU. YDS.	898	5	164 CU. YDS.	985
F-2(B4)	CONSTRUCTING STORAGE TANKS FOR IRRIGATION WATER	2	32 CU. YDS.	304	2	49 CU. YDS.	589
F-2(B5)	INSTALLING PIPELINES FROM RESERVOIR TO BENCH TERRACES	1	594 LIN. FT.	42	1	-	-
	NET PARTICIPATING FARMS	9			9		
	TOTAL COST-SHARES			\$ 1,430			\$ 2,285
	PLUS SMALL COST-SHARE INCREASES			108			16
	TOTAL PAYMENTS			\$ 1,538			\$ 2,301
ST. JOHN							
A-2(c)	ERADICATION OF SHRUBS OR TREES FOR ESTABLISHING NEW PERMANENT PASTURE	10	47 ACRES	\$ 728	3	57 ACRES	\$ 883
B-3	CONTROL OF COMPETITIVE SHRUBS ON PASTURE LAND	-	-	-	4	20 ACRES	200
B-5	CONSTRUCTING STORAGE TANKS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER	1	14 CU. YDS.	136	-	-	-
B-9	CONSTRUCTING PERMANENT FENCES	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(B) WOVEN WIRE	1	1,600 LIN. FT.	96	-	-	-
	NET PARTICIPATING FARMS	11			7		
	TOTAL COST-SHARES			\$ 960			\$ 1,083
	PLUS SMALL COST-SHARE INCREASES			134			59
	TOTAL PAYMENTS			\$1,094			\$ 1,142

TABLE 24

SUMMARY OF FARM AND ACREAGE DATA AND COST-SHARES EARNED UNDER THE 1963  
UNIFIED AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Farm and Acreage Data	VIRGIN ISLANDS	St. Croix	St. Thomas	St. John
<b>FOR ALL FARMS:</b>				
1. Number of farms	501	315	128	58
2. Farmland	44.062	34.376	6.317	3.369
3. Cropland	11.302	8.686	1.787	829
4. Grassland	21.483	17.868	1.968	1.647
5. Other land	11.277	7.822	2.562	893
<b>FOR PARTICIPATING FARMS:</b>				
6. Number of farms	74	49	11	14
PERCENT PARTICIPATING	15	16	9	24
7. Farmland	16.974	15.828	252	894
PERCENT PARTICIPATING	39	46	4	27
8. Cropland	416	375	35	6
PERCENT PARTICIPATING	4	4	2	-
9. Grassland	8.832	8.447	206	179
PERCENT PARTICIPATING	41	47	10	11
10. Other land	7.726	7.006	11	709
<b>COST-SHARES EARNED</b>				
Net cost-shares from ACP	\$12.346	\$ 9.956	\$1.430	\$ 960
Small cost-shares from ACP	756	514	108	134
Total earnings from ACP	<u>\$13.102</u>	<u>\$10.470</u>	<u>\$1.538</u>	<u>\$1.094</u>
Net cost-shares from V.I. Government	\$31.820	\$28.452	\$2.285	\$1.083
Small cost-shares from V.I. Government	241	166	16	59
Total earnings from V.I. Government	<u>\$32.061</u>	<u>\$28.618</u>	<u>\$2.301</u>	<u>\$1.142</u>
Total earnings from both sources	<u>\$45.163</u>	<u>\$39.088</u>	<u>\$3.839</u>	<u>\$2.236</u>
PERCENT OF TOTAL PAYMENTS	<u>0</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>

